CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
172,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 30.

Poetry.

THE RIVER OF DREAMS.

The river of dreams runs softly down
From its hidden spring in the forest of sleep,
With a measureless motion calm and deep;
And my boat slips out on the current brown,
In a tranquil bay where the trees incline
Far over the waves, and creepers twine
Far over the boughs, as if to steep
Their drawsy blooms in the stream, that goes,
By a secret way that no man knows,
Under the branches bending,
On through the shadows blending,—
While the body rests, and the passive soul
Is drifted along to an unseen goal,
And the river of dreams runs down.

The river of dreams runs smoothly down,
With a leisurely tide that bears my bark,
Out of the visionless woods of dark,
Into a world where day-beams crown,
Valley and hill and light from far,
Clearer than sun or moon or star.
Luminous, wonderful, weird, oh, mark
How the radiance pulses everywhere,
Through the lucent sky and the shadowless air!
Over the mountains shimmering,
Up from the fountains glimmering,—
'Tis the mystical glow of the inner light,
That shines in the very noon of night,
Where the river of dreams runs down.
—Henry Van Dyke.

BOAT SONG.

When we boated, you and I,
Swaying willows kissed the stream.
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Little cloudlets flaked the sky,
Just to make it bluer beam,
When we boated, you and I.

Once again the lilies shy
Blow. Ah, did they fairer seem—
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Far from you the days dragged by—
Wintry hours without a gleam—
Since we boated, you and I.

You were cruel then. Your eye
Gayly mocked my hope supreme.
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Still I love you. Do you sigh?
Sweetheart, make it true—my dream;
While we're boating, you and I,
Say you love me—this July!
—Samuel Minturn Peck in Harper's Bazar.

HIS LOVE.

I love my love in the morning,
For she like the morn is fair—
That is to say,
Late in the day,
When she has crimped her hair.

I love my love in the morning,
I love my love at noon;
For she's sublime
At luncheon time—
If I don't get home too soon.

I love my love in the morning,
I love my love at even—
Unless she's cross,
And wants to boss,
And then I want to leave!
—Somerville Journal.

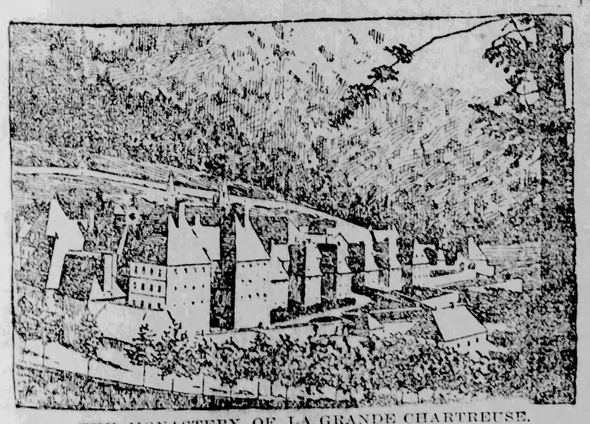
Miscellany.

TENT SHOWS FOR THE YOUNGSTERS

"The small boy and his sister will have plenty of entertainment this summer," explained a well-known amusement manager to the Washington Star, "for the number of tent shows already out and soon to start on the road will be ten times as many as during any previous summer in my recollection. This is one of the results of the circus trust and the syndicate management of amusements. Last summer the thing began and as it was found to pay hundreds have embarked in it this season. Since the circus trust began to get its work in times have been rather hard on circus performers and those who have to exist in the tented show business. Salaries were cut down to the minimum, and if they were not accepted it meant no work. The performers had no appeal, for the management of hall shows could only handle a small percentage of them and only employed those who would work at bedrock salaries.

"During the winter these performers got their heads together and planned for the summer season on their own hooks. Of course it was difficult to get the capital together to purchase outfits, tents, wagons, horses and other necessaries, but many succeeded. Most of the small shows will play for an admission of 10 cents, with an extra charge for reserved seats. But some of them, which are more pretentious, will charge 25 cents for general admission. As they are small and comparatively easily lifted about the country, they can work in small cities, towns and villages and reach a class of people who, since the decline of the old-fashioned country circus, have enjoyed nothing of the sort. These small shows will, as a rule, travel by road, though they will occasionally use the railroads in big jumps. The country and town boys will get some benefits under the circumstances, for if it were not for the trust the small places would not get any shows at all."

WHERE NO WORD IS EVER SPOKEN



THE MONASTERY OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE.

The monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, 3,205 feet above the sea, was founded by St. Bruno in 1084. It is the parent house of a large order. Gentlemen may lodge here for a couple of days, but no women are admitted. There are about 150 Carthusians. The fathers eat but one meal a day and do not speak. At death they are buried far down without a coffin. The liquor known as chartreuse has done more than anything else to spread the fame of the institution. It is made from aromatic plants found on the surrounding mountains. The cloister is 705 Commercial-Advertiser.

PRINCESS VICTORIA AND PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE

PRINCE GEORGE. PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Princess Victoria of Wales and Prince George of Greece, whose betrothal has been announced, are first cousins. Prince George's father, King George I, of the Hellenes, is a brother of the Princess of Wales. These royal cousins have been sweethearts for a long time, but their engagement is a matter of very recent date.

Prince George was born June 24, 1869, two years after the marriage of his father with Queen Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. In all respects he is a most admirable young man. Almost a giant in stature—he is four inches above six feet—he is strong in proportion to his size and is a tremendous athlete. Always the most popular prince among the Greeks, George was almost a public idol, during the late war with Turkey, when he was given command of the Grecian fleet.

Princess Victoria is one year older than her affianced. She is the third child of the Prince of Wales, and was born July 6, 1868. She is perhaps the prettiest of the young women of England's royal family, and certainly one of the best tempered. She has been singularly free from gossip associating her name in a matrimonial way with those of European princes.

This singularity is explained, in a way, by a pretty story of love and romance in the life of the beautiful princess. It is said that John Baring, the present Lord Ravelstoke, a childhood friend of Victoria, loved the pretty girl and was loved again. But in this case love could not laugh to scorn the high rank of royalty, and poor John Baring "hung his harp on a willow tree" and was off to America to hunt bears in the Rockies.

SEN. BEVERIDGE WAS GAME

Called a Western Coward and Got Off With His Life.

It is not generally known that Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, lived in Kansas in the pioneer days of that state, but such is the fact. In the early '80's he founded the now prosperous town of Dighton, and on one occasion he became involved in an altercation with a gambler and all-around tough, his life being saved by a cowboy under circumstances thrilling enough to furnish abundant material for the novelist.

One day, while making his regular trip from Fort Dodge to Fort Wallace, Steve

SENATOR BEVERIDGE'S ADVENTURE IN KANSAS PIONEER DAYS.

Grosscup, the stage driver, was taken sick at Dighton. Beveridge had him carried to his room in the crude hotel, and there he nursed the burly plainsman through a long and dangerous illness. Grosscup was much affected by the incident and in return he would gladly have laid down his life for the pale-faced youth. As he started out on his trip, after recovering his health, he said to Beveridge, with tears in his eyes:

"I am a great, big, rough fellow and ain't much used to kindness. You've been a good friend to me. I shan't forget it. I—I—I don't know just what to say, but some time, somehow, I'll pay the debt."

His words were prophetic. Although Beveridge soon forgot the incident, the time came when he was forcibly reminded of it. A horse had been stolen, and great was the excitement at Dighton. On the frontier horse stealing is the most heinous crime on the calendar, and the guilty one generally pays the penalty with his life. Jim Wells, well digger, had been found with a halter in his hands, and it had been identified as belonging to the lost horse. Wells was very drunk and was unable to offer any satisfactory explanation of his possession of the halter. His accuser was Jim Orr, a gambler, and Wells' most bitter enemy. In those days circumstantial evidence of the weakest sort was sufficient to convict. Courts were unnecessary. A lynching bee was immediately planned, and Wells was being hurried along to his doom by the mob, when Beveridge happened upon the scene. The spectacle was too much for him. His ideas of justice were outraged. His lawyer instinct asserted itself and, amid great personal danger, he stopped the infuriated mob and began pleading for Wells' life. It was his first case, and in it he achieved his first great triumph. The very audacity of the pale young tenderfoot commanded attention, and Beveridge began pouring out his impassioned pleadings for the man, whom he believed to be innocent. What right had they to take his life? Wells was drunk and unable to explain why the halter was found in his possession. Wells had always borne a good reputation. He had a bitter enemy. Was it not possible that this enemy had placed the halter in Wells' hands for a dire purpose? Thus Beveridge argued with the mob until he conquered it. Wells was released and was subsequently proven innocent of the charge.

Beveridge's allusion to Wells' enemy were so pointed that every one understood whom he meant. Orr was especially bitter toward Beveridge, and at the dinner table that day he sought a quarrel with the audacious young man, and he succeeded in getting it. Beveridge was very outspoken in expressing his opinion of the gambler. Orr sprang to his feet with an oath and brought his clenched fist down heavily upon the table. He abused Beveridge roundly, and left the room, swearing that he would kill him. It was no idle threat. As Beveridge was returning to his office after dinner Orr stepped out from behind a small building and confronted him. Orr's features were tense with passion, and as he drew his revolver there could be no doubt as to his purpose. Beveridge was unarmed. In the face of what he then believed certain death he could not suppress a feeling of disgust and anger for the cowardly villain before him. He denounced Orr with words of furious indignation, and all the time he was talking he could not help wondering why Orr did not raise his gun and shoot. He simply stood there in a shifting, uneasy attitude, meekly submitting to the most galling denunciation. When Beveridge had finished his tongue lashing he turned about to leave, and there stood Steve Grosscup, the stage driver, with his revolver leveled at Orr. He had heard Orr's threat at the dinner table, and had quietly followed his friend and benefactor in order to protect him.

"Are you done skinning him, Mr. Beveridge?" Grosscup asked, calmly.

"Steve!" exclaimed Beveridge, recovering from his surprise. "Yes, Steve, I guess I have given him the best I have in the shop."

"Well, then, I'll take charge of him for a while," added Grosscup, as he marched Orr down the road at the point of his revolver. Grosscup told Orr that if he ever showed his face in Dighton again he would be a dead man. Orr took the hint.

DUELING A SUBSTITUTE FOR FISTICUFFS

Both the Russian Minister of War and Gen. Dragomiroff, who is intrusted with the guardianship of the western frontier of the Muscovite Empire, have just presented to the Czar a very strongly worded petition asking him to abolish the system of compulsory duels among the officers of the Russian army.

Although the late Emperor Alexander was strongly averse to duelling, yet it was he who first instituted the present system of single combat among his officers, and that, too, toward the close of the reign.

He was led to take this step by the scandalous scene which took place on the parade at Warsaw between two generals, who, having become involved in an altercation, fell upon each other with fists and kicks, the struggle continuing until they were pulled apart and each led away to his quarters very much the worse for wear.

Alexander reduced both generals, who were gray-haired veterans, to the ranks, depriving them of all their decorations, and after they had been compelled to serve two years more as common soldiers they were discharged from the army with the rank and pension of sergeant.

As this hand-to-hand encounter was merely the climax of scenes of a similar character between Russian officers, the Emperor Alexander came to the conclusion that the only way of putting an end to public scandals of this kind was to introduce the German, Austrian and Italian code of honor and system of compulsory duels.

Probably a Fact.

Teacher (suspiciously)—Who wrote your composition, Johnny?

Johnny—My father.

"What, all of it?"

"No'em; I helped him."—Truth.

WEBSTER HAD THE DOCUMENTS

Why He Advised a Merchant to Hire a Bookkeeper.

Daniel Webster was notoriously careless in business matters. He did not seem to know the value of money and scattered it about with a lavish hand—when he had it—and borrowed it when he could. An incident illustrating the first mentioned trait of his is related. On one occasion a man presented a bill to him for payment.

"Why," said Webster, "I have paid that bill before."

The neighbor assured him that he was mistaken.

"All right, then; call again in the morning, and I will settle with you."

As soon as the man was gone Webster called his son Fletcher, and told him to look over his papers and see if he could not find a receipted bill. To the surprise of both two receipted bills were found,

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE BILL COLLECTOR.

showing that the bill had been paid twice. Webster put the receipts in his pocket and said nothing.

In the morning the neighbor returned for the money. Webster took his seat under the old elm and ordered Wright to bring out the decanter. Filling the glass to the brim, he handed it to the man and told him to drink. Webster then began:

"Mr. Blank, do you keep books?"

The man assured him that he did not.

"Then I would advise you to do so," said Webster, and, pulling one of the receipts from his pocket, handed it to him.

The man was covered with confusion while Webster continued:

"And while you are about it you had better get a bookkeeper who understands double entry," at the same time handing him another receipt.

"Now," said Webster, "I am going to pay this bill just once more, but I assure you upon my word of honor that I will not pay it the fourth time."

NAME BECAME MIXED AT PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

No Congressman in Washington is now better known than Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa. But it was not always so, as he himself recounts. In talking to a party friends the other day he gave this account of his experience at the first Presidential reception he ever attended:

"I entered the White House safely and forged past the coatroom, where a check had been given me in exchange for my hat and coat and for 10 or 15 minutes had been floating along with the tide of callers on the chief executive. Suddenly someone called out 'Mr. Dolliver,' and my hand was gripped by a man whom I supposed to have been the President. I was shoved along another hitch and the first lady of the land gave me manual greeting. At the

CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

same time another voice cried 'Mr. Gulliver!' Once more I was moved along, once more shook hands and a voice called 'Mr. Sullivan.'

"By this time I had become rather uncertain as to my identity, but I continued on my unresisting way and shook hands again with somebody else, at the same time being carefully introduced as 'Mr. Golyboy!' This I thought the climax, but it wasn't by any means. How many more names I was called I can't remember, but my impression is that there were several others and that the last one was 'General Zollicoffer.'"

Interesting Old Churches.

Some of the most interesting old churches in the world are said to be located in Yorkshire, England. At Adel, for instance, there is probably the one perfect Norman church in England, with its lion's head on the door for sanctuary. At Lastingham there is the wonderful church founded by St. Ceadda, which has a hole in the aisle, down which one descends to find oneself in another church acting as the foundation for the edifice above. At Kirkdale stands the ancient church built by Brand, the priest, which was actually restored some years before the conqueror set foot on British soil. Among the other numerous rarities in churches which Yorkshire boasts may be mentioned the Saxon frescoes on the walls of the aisle in the parish church at Pickering.

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

COPYRIGHT 1900.

CHAPTER XXI.

Accordingly the two friends repaired to their quarters for dinner. Here Beckwith devoted all his powers of persuasion to inducing Wadleigh to give up his Quixotic plan of marrying Juanita, but to all his arguments the latter had but one answer:

"That would be to compel her to marry Zumy. She loves me, she relies upon me to save her. I must do it."

"I told you awhile ago that probably she will insist on being married in her own faith, that no padre in Manila will perform the ceremony without her father's consent, and that he won't dare give it for fear of Zumy's vengeance. How are you going to cut that Gordian knot?"

"I don't know. I must find a way, and you must help me."

So matters went on for a day. Then the American advance again became active, pushing on toward the north along the railway, and both young men were constrained to go to the front to watch movements and keep in touch with the news. Wadleigh fumed over it, but there was no other way. But he swore by all the gods that he would be back in Malolos on the date set for the visit of Senor Roxas and Juanita, to thwart the enforced marriage of the girl.

They followed the northern movement—were in the fight at San Tomas, where the gallant Funston received a wound; they were with the victorious Americans when they entered the burning town of San Fernando, which had been deserted without a shot being fired. There was no chance for Wadleigh to get away; the Americans steadily pushing forward, until San Isidro, the temporary insurgent capital, was taken, and the insurgent force was understood to be in the mountains, a dozen miles to the northward.

Wadleigh asked Beckwith what he supposed would be the next move.

"Forward to crush that retreating force under Aguinaldo."

"How soon?"

"Impossible to tell; probably within three days. It is necessary to bring up supplies and rest the troops."

"Then may I ask a favor of you?"

"Certainly. What is it?"

"To take care of my work while I make a flying visit to Malolos."

Beckwith's face lighted with sudden interest, and then became grave.

"I see. Day after to-morrow is the date on which our friends are to visit Zumy. Yes, of course I will help you out, but do be careful, old boy! You are on a dangerous business."

"Dangerous or not, I must accomplish it somehow. I will get a permit and start as soon as possible."

The evening of the next day Wadleigh reached Malolos, tired out and travel stained. But even before he refreshed himself with a bath and a meal, he made his way to the hospital, and inquired of his surgeon friend about Colonel Zumy.

"Oh, he's here yet, but he is recovering rapidly. We shall discharge him to-morrow or next day. We need the room."

"What will be done with him?"

I don't know. We will turn him over to the commandant of the garrison, but I can't say what he will do. The insurgent privates, when they are discharged from the hospital, are turned loose—and the little rascals go back to fight us again, I suspect. But Zumy, being an officer, may be held a prisoner still."

"Has he had any Filipino visitors from Manila?"

"No; though he has obtained permission to see his business agent, who is to come from Manila to-morrow, by permit from the headquarters there."

Inwardly thanking the propitious stars that all was yet well, Wadleigh refreshed himself with a substantial army dinner, then turned in and slept for twelve hours—"around the clock," as our English brethren phrase it.

The next morning he explained the case to the colonel in command, whom he found very reluctant to move in the matter. Finally, in reply to his urgent solicitations, he replied:

"Confound it, why should I meddle? However, as you are a pretty good fellow, I will give an order that no marriage shall be celebrated in the hospital. That's all that is necessary. When do these people come?"

"On the train from Manila to-day, I believe."

"Well, go over to the depot and see if they keep their promise. If they do, come to me, and I will fix it."

Trains ran very irregularly those days, and it took some inquiry to find the exact time of arrival. Wadleigh and one or two friends, whose aid he had secured, were at the depot when the train rumbled in; but the passengers were all army men. Senor Roxas was not there; nor was there a lady among the arrivals.

Wadleigh was stupefied. What did this mean? Was there an effort to outwit any possible interference on his part?

He went back to the hospital, and watched for an hour or so, to assure himself that he did not miss the expected arrivals in some way. Then he bethought himself of his friend the surgeon.

"Did Col. Zumy's business man come to-day, as expected?"

"No," he laughed, "and the little Filipino is simply furious. There must have been something very important in that visit, for he is calling the fellow who disappointed him a 'maldito' and a 'traitor.'"

So the solution of the problem must be sought in Manila.

Wadleigh got off a message to Beckwith, stating that he must go to Manila, and started on the down train for that city. He reached it late in the afternoon, and went at once to Senor Roxas' place of business.

"I wish to see Senor Roxas at once on business. Is he in?"

The clerk to whom the interrogatory was addressed looked astonished, and answered:

"You can not see the Senor. He is in Hong Kong."

"In Hong Kong? When did he go? When will he return?"

The young man made a negative gesture, and replied that he knew nothing of the matter.

"Then I wish to see the business manager," said Wadleigh, handing his card to the clerk.

The latter took the pasteboard, read it carefully, then inspected the correspondent as though he were some new species of animal, and finally disappeared with the card through the door of the private office.

When he returned he beckoned Beckwith forward by the Tagalo method. When any person of any western nation beckons his finger is curved upward; but with the Orientals it is different. The gesture is reversed. The finger is curved downward, like the tooth of a horse rake.

Beckwith found himself in the presence of an elderly Mestizo, evidently Chinese and Tagalo, from the cast of his features. With grave courtesy he inquired the young man's desires, stating that he was fully authorized to transact all business for Senor Roxas.

The correspondent elaborately explained that his business was not of a commercial nature, but personal and social. The other looked perplexed. Then Beckwith explained his own occupation and the reason he was in the Philippines; that he had met Senor Roxas and his family at their own home; and that, having returned from the front for a very brief stay in Manila, he had called to pay his respects to his friend, hoping to be able to call upon the ladies of the family later in the evening.

The other's face cleared, and then became impassive. He answered that Senor Roxas had some important business interests in Hong Kong, and had departed a week before to attend to them.

"When will he return?"

The grave manager expressed his regrets, in high-flown Spanish phrase, that he was unable to say. Business affairs in these times were sometimes very difficult; and the Senor would doubtless remain until he had settled those upon which he was engaged to his complete satisfaction. When that would be, no one could tell.

Beckwith expressed his thanks, and withdrew. He went to the English club, obtained his dinner, made himself as presentable as possible, and then taking a carromata, was driven to the Roxas residence.

Presenting his card, he asked for the ladies. The Filipino boy who answered the door looked somewhat perplexed, but ushered him into the reception room.

In a few minutes, to Beckwith's intense surprise, a bright American woman entered the room, holding his card in her hand.

Beckwith rose and bowed. "I fear there is some mistake," he said. "I asked for the Senoritas Roxas."

The lady laughed good-naturedly. "I surmised as much," said she, "when I received your card. The Roxas family has gone to Hong Kong, and we have just leased the house—that is, a syndicate of army officers, as a home for their families. I am Mrs. Stanley, wife of Major Stanley—of the ——th infantry. Sit down, Mr. Wadleigh. I have heard of you, and hence waive the ceremonial of your being formally introduced."

The young man passed a very pleasant quarter of an hour, and then took his leave. But Mrs. Stanley knew nothing more of the flitting of the old merchant and his daughters than that given above.

However, he felt very much relieved. Juanita was safe from Zumy's attentions, and her father was probably beyond the reach of the entire Katipunan crew. Of course, Juanita was beyond his own reach also; and he realized the cleverness of the old gentleman in getting rid of himself, as well as of the necessity of constraining his daughter's will into a marriage repugnant to her.

"Well, there's nothing for it but to hustle back to the front," he soliloquized. "Beckwith will say I'm well out of it, confound him! But he's been to loyal a friend for me to object to anything he may say or do. God bless him!"

CHAPTER XXII.

Wadleigh returned to his post the next day, and reported the status to Beckwith.

"I am unfeignedly glad, old man," returned the latter, warmly. "Senor Jose took a short cut out of his difficulty—and he has let you out of a bad fix also."

Wadleigh frowned at this. "Is it a bad fix to love a pretty girl, and to have her return it?" he replied, in a nettled tone.

"That depends entirely upon who the pretty girl is," said Beckwith, equably. "But why discuss the point? That little episode in your life is ended. You may regret its close for a while, but in six months after we get back to 'God's country' you will be unfeignedly glad of it."

"Some closed episodes are like closed books; they are very easily reopened," was the somewhat aphoristic reply of the young man—to which Beckwith thought it better to make no reply.

Meanwhile the campaign went on until the rains began, when active campaigning became an impossibility. The roads became quagmires, the lowland took on the appearance of a swamp. The two correspondents stayed with the northern army under MacArthur until it was certain there would be no further advance. The troops holding outlying posts were called in because of the increasing difficulty of keeping up communication and maintaining supplies. The hope that the rebellion would be ended before the brave Western volunteer regiments should be returned home because of the expiration of their term of enlistment had to be given up. The term "Western" is used because all the volunteers in the Philippines at that time were from states west of the Mississippi, except two regiments—one from Tennessee, the other from Pennsylvania.

Then our friends started on their return to Manila. Wadleigh insisted on stopping in Malalos to ascertain what had become of Colonel Zumy.

"The little rebel Colonel?" laughed his friend the surgeon. "Oh, we discharged him, turned him over to the Colonel. He took the oath of allegiance, was sent to Manila, and allowed to go to his home at Imus."

Wadleigh evaded a further question as to the cause of his deep interest in the insurgent, and they proceeded by the next train to Manila, taking up their quarters again at the Hotel Oriente.

General Otis had established his south line along the shortest distance from the bay across to the Pasig. There were good reasons for this. This line required the fewest number of men to hold it, thus allowing as many men as possible for active operations. Again, the province of Cavite had been the hotbed of insurrection against Spanish power; it was the home of Aguinaldo; and Gen. Otis wisely thought the best course to let the people of the province welter in their own insurrectionary tendencies, and get their fill of rebellion. If they were robbed of all their live stock, including the omnipresent chickens, their houses looted, and themselves robbed until nothing was left, they might learn the lesson that peace is more profitable than fomenting rebellion.

Then, again, there was a large rebel force in Cavite, and so long as it was left intact the effective strength of Aguinaldo was diminished by that many. The communication between Cavite and the northern provinces was entirely cut off. The Cavite rebels had spent a vast deal of time and labor in the construction of formidable earthworks, not only in front of the American lines, but at Zapote bridge, which they proudly boasted had been the scene of defeat to the Spaniards whenever an attempt to pass it had been made in previous insurrections. This bridge, being on the main road to the south, was a strategic point of no small importance. Besides this, every bridge and river was fortified, so that if the Americans should capture one line, there would still be others to impede their victorious march.

This situation would have remained unchanged without doubt, had it not been for the restless energy of that peerless fighter, General Lawton. When operations were closing in the north, he conceived the idea that there was yet time to smash the rebellion in Cavite, and thus further discourage the insurgent cause. So he importuned General Otis to allow him to make a campaign along the southern line. To this a reluctant consent was finally given.

Beckwith and Wadleigh had a quiet tip as to the proposed movement, and soon found themselves in camp a few miles south of the city. That evening, Beckwith accompanied a lieutenant who was on duty that evening in the trenches. Night had just fallen. The headquarters of the young officer was a nipa "shack"—four posts, six feet high, supporting a shelter of nipa palm, and without sides.

The two sat down on blankets spread on the ground, and Beckwith wondered why the arrangements were so primitive. There was no light, and it was so dark that it was impossible to see anything in the neighborhood.

"Won't you have a cheroot, Lieutenant?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, thanks—but don't strike a match, please, until you lie down. Otherwise you'll be in danger of a shot."

Beckwith lay down, and the Lieutenant stretched himself by his side.

"Now, light quickly!"

Both struck matches, but before the cigars were lighted the rattle of Mausers from the rebel trenches, at scant hundred yards in front, and the "z-z-z-ip" of the bullets as they tore through the nipa thatch, showed that the foe was watchful and aggressive.

"That's the sort of thing we have here all the time," said the young officer. "Nowhere along this whole line can we show a movement by day, or a glimmer of light by night, without provoking this sort of thing."

Later on the two made the rounds of the trenches. The men were taking their ease—if there can be any ease in a muddy trench, behind an embankment of earth, and with an active enemy in a similar trench, sheltered by a bamboo thicket a hundred yards to the front.

The night was so dark that the Lieutenant, in making his rounds, instead of bending down so as to be entirely sheltered by the trenches, walked upright.

"I don't think they can see us, it is so infernally dark," he whispered.

Beckwith also assumed an erect position, and the two walked on in silence. They had not advanced a dozen yards before spouts of flame jetted from the jungle, and a Mauser pellet cut the earth from the top of the embankment, passing between the two—not six inches from either. They both dropped behind the embankment without loss of time.

"Who would have thought the little brown devils had such keen eyes?" laughed the officer.

This incident—which actually happened—is mentioned to show the intense activity of the Cavite rebels—an activity born of a supreme confidence in their own prowess, and a proud belief in their own invincibility against the hated Americanos.

General Lawton soon undeceived them. When the forward movement began, they were driven like chaff before the wind, as had been the case in the North. Even the supposedly impregnable Zapote bridge was taken within a half hour, and its defenders sent whirling in dismay down the road to Bakoor.

Steadily the American advance went on. Bakoor was occupied, after the insurgents had been pounded out of it by heavy guns of the monitor Monadnock—that huge steel "flat-iron." Then Cavite Viejo was taken, and a detachment of Americans moved south from Bakoor and occupied Imus, which became a center for rebel attacks all through the rainy season.

Beckwith and Wadleigh moved to Imus, not only to be at the centers of news from the entire province but because Wadleigh desired to get track of Colonel Zumy. He set on foot discreet inquiries about that gentleman, and found that he had retired from the town when our troops advanced to occupy it.

It may be stated here that the entire campaign south of Manila was of little value. It carried some moral weight, for it humbled the pride of the Cavite rebels, and showed them the true power of the American arms. The whole rainy season was a succession of petty skirmishes throughout the province, without any real advantage. The insurgents might be scattered in an engagement, but, like flies, they soon returned.

However, to return to our friends at Imus. They went one day to Bakoor, on their horses—a ride of some four miles. Arriving there, they found, at headquarters, cables awaiting them, ordering their return to the United States. The war had become hardly more than a series of skirmishes, and nothing in the way of decisive work was to be expected until the close of the rainy season. Both had expected such a summons, and to Beckwith, at least, it was welcome. His companion had but one regret—that he could not see Juanita again.

They started on their return to Imus, in the hope that they might be able to pack up and start from Manila the same evening. This hope was destined to be frustrated, however. Just at the "big bend" of the Imus river, about midway between the two towns, they were attacked. A party of Filipinos suddenly appeared from a bamboo thicket, and running out into the road opened fire upon them. A colonel was in command, whose orders to fire was plainly audible.

"Zumy, by jingo!" shouted Wadleigh.

The two men were without arms, except revolvers, and discretion was certainly the better part of valor. Both turned their horses on the instant, struck spurs deeply, and bending low over the the pommels of the saddles, dashed back over the road they had come.

The bullets whistled around them, but fortunately, without harm. The Filipino is a bad marksman. There must be some racial reason for this, for it is universal. Their so-called sharpshooters could not score with the greenest American soldier in a target match. Even the shot which killed the gallant Lawton was an accidental shot—such a shot as is now and then seen at a shooting-gallery, where a man, totally unused to handling a rifle, rings the bell the first time.

Though the road was somewhat muddy, the powerful American horses covered the distance back to Bakoor in ten minutes, and the aid of General Fred Grant was invoked. He had no cavalry to send, but he telegraphed the facts over the military wire to Imus, asking that a detachment of infantry be sent from there, while he would send another from Bakoor, hoping thus to catch the raiding party between two fires.

The plan was successful. The detachment sent from Imus divided, one going by the road, the other turning west and making a detour. The river was unforable, so it was certain the foe could not have escaped to the east. The same move was made by the detachment from Bakoor.

The western half of the latter struck the Filipinos in a bamboo brake. After a brisk interchange of shots, in which a number of Filipinos were killed or wounded, the survivors fled, only to run into the arms of the detachment from Imus, the most of them being taken prisoners. Among the latter was an officer whom Wadleigh recognized at once as the captain who had charge of himself when he was taken, a prisoner, to Bosario. Among the dead was the redoubtable Zumy, who had fallen at the first fire.

The insurgent captain was taken to Imus, where he was put through a strict examination at headquarters. He stated that the purpose of the dead Zumy was to kill the two correspondents, whom he believed to have prompted the flight of the Roxas family. Especially was Wadleigh to be made a victim, because of personal enmity, due to his being favored by the pretty Juanita.

Then Wadleigh put him upon the rack regarding his own capture. The story he elicited was briefly this:

The lady was one who had rejected the advances of Zumy, who determined to get her into his own hands. He sent a detachment of men, under this captain, to abduct her, promising the men the loot of the house as their reward. He accompanied the party in person, to see the work well done. The appearance of Wadleigh was made at a critical juncture. There was but thing to do—knock him over and take him prisoner, which was done. He was not recognized as an American at first, but Zumy believed him to be an Englishman—probably because of his somewhat strong build and rosy face. The error was discovered by an examination of the papers in his pocket, and the colonel saw the complexity which might arise. So he ordered him taken to Rosari, where he was lodged in the house of a man in whom Zumy had full confidence.

"A member of the Katipunan, I fancy," said Wadleigh.

"What became of the lady so cruelly abducted?" demanded the colonel, who was conducting the examination.

"She was taken to Bakoor, where Zumy had secured a house. But Aguinaldo happened to be in the town at the time, and saw her brought in. He immediately ordered her release, and placed her in the charge of friends. That is the truth, Senor."

"Let us hope it is the truth," replied the colonel, grimly. "Have you any more questions to ask, Mr. Wadleigh?"

"Only one. When I was rescued, why was no attempt made to recapture me?"

A slight smile flitted over the fierle captain's face. "We were only too glad to be rid of you, for we saw you were in the hands of friends," he replied. So ended the examination.

The next morning the two correspondents returned to Manila, and made ready to take the next transport for San Francisco.

"Two days more, and then for home," said Beckwith, gleefully.

"Two days more, and then, hey for Hong Kong and the pretty Juanita!" answered Wadleigh.

"What do you men by that?" demanded his companion.

"I mean that this transport touches at Hong Kong, then at Nagasaki, and then goes to San Francisco," replied his friend.

"You are never going to make a fool of yourself at this stage of the game?"

"I don't know what you mean."

"Well, Zumy is dead, and Juanita can not be forced to wed him. You are well out of it."

"But Juanita loves me."

"Bosh!" answered Beckwith impatiently.

"If love be bosh, there's lots of bosh in this world," was the sententious reply.

(To Be Continued.)

CURED THEM OF A BAD HABIT

When Sir William C. Van Horne, now president of the Canadian Pacific railroad, was a train dispatcher on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad in Chicago he learned that on a certain night run some of the trainmen were in the

TRAINMEN CURED OF A BAD HABIT.

habit of taking cushions from the coaches and making themselves comfortable in the baggage car. Late one night at about the time he thought the men would have taken the cushions he wired the head trainman of the crew a message, which was delivered by the agent at a small way station: "Put back those cushions," but it filled the hearts of the men with consternation, not to say awe, for how, unless he was blessed with the gift of second sight, could the dispatcher know they had meddled with the cushions? It is hardly necessary to say that the men never molested them again.

An Error Corrected.

Clara (with thoughts of an empty pew)—You weren't out Sunday, were you, Fred?

Fred (impulsively)—Yes, I was—three times—struck out out twice and died out to Casey at third.—Boston Courier.

Expert Evidence.

"What is a phenomenon, Clara?"

"A phenomenon is a man who can carry an umbrella over a woman without poking her eyes out or pulling her hat off."

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Richard Realf.

R. V. W., Peace Valley, Mo.: The following are all the facts of Richard Realf's life which we can glean. You may be able to determine whether he is the same person or not:

Richard Realf, poet, born in Framfield, Sussex, England, June 14, 1834, died in Oakland, Calif., Oct. 28, 1878, by suicide. At the age of 15 he began to write poems. In 1852, a collection of his youthful poems was published in London under the title, Guesses at the Beautiful. In 1854 he came to the United States, explored the slums of New York, and became a missionary among them. In 1856 he accompanied a party of free state emigrants to Kansas, where he became a newspaper man. He became a friend of John Brown, and accompanied him to Canada. The movement being deferred two years, he made a visit to England and a tour of the South. He was in Texas when Brown made his attempt at Harper's Ferry in 1859. Realf was arrested and sent to Washington, in great danger of lynching on the way. In 1862 he enlisted in the 88th Illinois, in which he served through the war. After the war he was commissioned in a colored regiment, and in 1866 was mustered out with the rank of captain and brevet lieutenant colonel. In 1868 he established a school for freedmen in South Carolina, and a year later was made assessor of internal revenue for Edgefield district. He resigned in 1870, returned north, and became a newspaper man and a lecturer. He committed suicide by poison in consequence of an unfortunate marriage and an imperfect divorce.

Free Homes Act.

J. L. W., Tyler, Tex., and

L. A. R., Fernalda, Va.: The following is the full text of the free homes act:

An act providing for free homesteads on the public lands for actual and bona fide settlers, and reserving the public lands for that purpose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all settlers under the homestead laws of the United States upon the agricultural public lands, which have already been opened to settlement, acquired prior to the passage of this act by treaty or agreement from the various Indian tribes, who have resided or shall hereafter reside upon the tract entered in good faith for the period required by existing law, shall be entitled to a patent for the land so entered upon the payment to the local land officers of the usual and customary fees, and no other or further charge of any kind whatsoever shall be required from such settler to entitle him to a patent for the land covered by his entry: Provided, That the right to commute any such entry and pay for said lands in the ontion of any such settler at any time and at the prices now fixed by existing laws shall remain in full force and effect: Provided, however, That all sums of money so released which if not released would belong to such Indian tribe shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United tStates, and that in the event that the proceeds of the annual sales of the public lands shall not be sufficient to meet the payments hereinbefore provided for agricultural colleges and experimental stations by an act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890, for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, such deficiency shall be paid by the United States: And provided further, That no lands shall be herein included on which the United States government had made valuable improvements, or lands that have been sold at public auction by said government.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 17, 1900.

We can not answer your other questions. Probably a letter to the Register of the United States Land office at any one of these points in Oklahoma, would bring the information: Alva, Enid, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Mangum, Oklahoma, Perry or Woodward.

Germany.

"How does Germany's geographical position add to the problem of her government?"—W. H. T., Adams, N. Y.

She is surrounded by nations whose interests often clash with her own—Russia and France in particular; she has considerable seacoast, which could be ravaged easily by an English fleet, were the two countries to go to war. There is no way in which she can expand her home territory to accommodate her increasing population. All these things make the task of the governing powers harder.

The 1804 Dollar.

"How many United States silver dollars were coined in the year 1804, and how many are still missing? Are they like the dollars of to-day with reference to stamp, eagle, etc.?"—J. H., May Day, Tenn.

In the year 1804 there were coined 19,570 silver dollars. We believe there are only four genuine ones known. The reason is that the silver dollar was then worth a little more than its face, so they were exported and sold as bullion. The dollar of those times had entirely different design from our present dollar. The obverse had a female head and shoulders, with the word "Liberty" over it.

Cleveland's Bond Issues.

"Were any government bonds issued during Cleveland's last administration? If so, what was the amount, also the date of each issue? Some Democrats here contend that there were none issued, and we agreed to let The Blade settle the controversy."—D. H., Ller, W. Va.

During Cleveland's last administration, bonds to the amount of $262,315,400 were issued, and on the following dates: In February, 1894, $50,000,000; in November, 1894, $50,000,000; in February, 1895, $62,315,400; January, 1896, $100,000,000.

Honey Dew.

W. T. H., Smith Lake, Minn., has thanks for the following:

"I will try to answer D. C. R. and correct G. W. R. in regard to honey dew. I am a bee keeper, and notice the honey dew and its causes. I have never seen honey dew that was not caused by aphides, small green insects that feed on the under sides of the leaves, and the droppings from these insects is the honey dew. If you get into the proper position for the light you can see the dew falling at all hours of the day. If the wind blows a little, the dew is carried to surrounding bushes and objects that the aphides are not working on. It is always more noticeable in the morning, on account of the moisture of the night which the heat of the day dries up. It is never seen but only on one kind of tree at a time except trees that are very near and leaves that are lower than the ones the aphides are working on."

Census of 1900.

"Does this census include Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines? Did the last census include the territories as well as the older states, and what is the population of the islands included, if any?"—W. J. M., Cabot, Ky.

The census will include all territory that belongs to the United States except the Philippines. It will be impossible to enumerate the people there, as so many are wild tribes. It will not include Cuba, because that does not belong to the United States. It will include Hawaii. In the last census, as well as in all others, the population of the territories was enumerated as well as that of the states. We have no reliable figures as to the population of our island colonies.

The Durrant Case.

"Is it possible that you were mistaken in your answer to me on June 28, in which, in reply to my question whether it was true that Rev. Mr. Gibson, pastor of Emanuel Baptist church, had confessed his own guilt on his death-bed, you say: 'The story is false. There is no doubt of Durrant's guilt.' I learn the story was sent out by The Associated Press."—W. J. C., Syracuse, Neb.

We were not mistaken. The story was not sent out by The Associated Press. It originated in a Western paper, and was sent out as a special from there to other papers. Here is the full refutation of it, by the Buffalo Commercial:

"There has appeared in various newspapers a story asserting the innocence of Theodore Durrant, who was hanged in California some time ago for the murder of Blanche Lamont, and stating that Rev. Mr. Gibson had confessed his own guilt of the crime. An inquiry on the subject was sent to the San Francisco Examiner, and that paper makes the following reply: 'The slip you sent has not the shadow of foundation of truth. The Rev. Mr. Gibson has not confessed to the murder for which Theodore Durrant was hanged, nor has there been a particle of evidence to connect him in any way with the crimes. Gibson's egregious folly on the stand and in the presence of the police brought the most searching inquiry into his conduct and it was found he could not have been the murderer. The testimony against Durrant amounted to a mathematical demonstration that he murdered Blanche Lamont, and the authorities say that they had a still stronger case against him in the murder of Minnie Williams. The story of the confession originated in a Western paper, and it had a 'fakylook on its face. It is now branded as an absurd fiction, which will not surprise anybody who has paid attention to the circumstances and probabilities of the case.'"

Dismembering China.

"What are the arguments for and against dividing up China among civilized nations?"—W. H. B., Lockport, N. Y.

The question has never reached the stage of actual discussion; but the arguments would be as follows of those who favor it: That better opportunities will thereby be afforded for the industrial and commercial development of the country and for profitable employment there of American and European capital and talents. This purely selfish view is bolstered up by more or less talk of improving the condition of the Chinese people, affording them better government and giving missionaries more opportunity to convert the Chinese to the Christian religion. On the other side of the question, the main point insisted on is the natural ability and right of any old and well established nation to govern itself and enjoy the possession and control of its own territory. It is also argued that to partition China would involve great bloodshed, great waste of money and force, and would be apt to cause a terrible general war between the jealous and ambitious nations which would seek to get as much fertile land as possible and extend special trade privileges for their people to the widest possible area.

The Gold Standard.

"What is the meaning of gold standard? Do we have the gold standard now? If we had the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and the silver dollar was greatly depreciated in value, would it be gold standard then?"—D. B. W., Springfield, Mo.

The gold standard simply means that the word "dollar" in any note or other obligation shall mean a dollar of the value of the gold dollar. It does not mean that all debts shall be paid in gold; it does not mean that there shall be no other money than gold. We have the gold standard now, and we have had it ever since 1873, actually, though not specifically so declared by law until the passage of the financial law last winter.

The Trade Dollar.

"Please tell the purpose for which the trade dollar was coined, the year it was called in, and did the government call it in at a discount?"—W. T. H., Smith Lake, Minn.

In 1873, China had no coinage of her own. She never had before, and not for years after. The Mexican dollar was largely used in the Chinese trade, as it is still. Look in the New York financial report in any large daily paper, and you will find the price of Mexican dollars quoted. Merchants who trade with China buy them to pay for goods.

In 1873, a law was passed for the coinage of a dollar of silver, a little heavier than the Mexican dollar. It was believed it would supplant the Mexican dollar in the Chinese trade. It was not intended to circulate here at all, but was to be coined for trade purposes only. Hence it was called the trade dollar. It weighs 420 grains. In all, 35,959,360 of them were coined. They were called in at par, we believe.

Porto Rico.

"In Senator Wolcott's speech, in the June 28th issue of The Blade, I make objection to the part which reads thus: 'is not because anybody believes that the laws we have enacted for the government of the islands are unjust, etc.'

"If some of them are not unjust in Cuba, why did Congressman Fitzgerald introduce a resolution in regard to the order Maj. Gen. Brooke issued, prohibiting ecclesiastical marriages and calling upon the people of Cuba to recognize the civil marriage as the only legal form of contract for the marriage ceremony, inasmuch as Sen. Wolcott knows that such a law would not be tolerated in the United States."—G. M. H., Strawberry Point, Iowa.

Senator Wolcott was talking about one thing and you are referring to quite a different thing. Cuba does not belong to us. We do not legislate for it. The old Spanish laws are still in force there, unless suspended by the military government of the island. Do you see your mistake?

Porto Rican Tariff.

"Does the 15 per cent duty levied for Porto Rico mean 15 per cent of the duty any other country would pay on the same goods, or does it mean 15 per cent of the value of the goods imported? Are duties on same articles the same from all countries, reciprocity treaties excepted?"—S., Ohio City, O.

Imports into Porto Rico from other countries than the United States pay the same rates as those of the Dingley law. Imports into Porto Rico from the United States pay only 15 per cent of the Dingley law rates. Imports into the United States from Porto Rico pay only 15 per cent of the Dingley rates. That is what it means.

Land Offices.

"Please give information concerning government lands in Washington, Kansas and Oklahoma. Who can give description, terms, etc.?"—Z. L., Caesar, N. C.

Write to the Register of the United States Land Office at any of the following places: In Washington—North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla or Waterville. In Kansas—Colby, Dodge City, Topeka or Wakeeney. In Oklahoma—See the list of land offices in answer to query headed "Free Homes Act."

He Could Not.

"If a vacancy should occur in the United States Senate, could a governor appoint himself to fill it?"—W. H., Belleville, W. Va.

He could not. No official who has the power to fill offices by appointment can appoint himself to any position.

The Balance of Trade.

"In the World almanac for 1899, the balance of trade, except gold and silver, is about $529,000,000, in favor of the United States. What is done with this balance? Please explain. The Democrats claim that when the balance of trade is in favor of a nation, that nation is the loser."—W. W. M., Port Angeles, Wash.

All merchandise going out of or entering a country has to pass through the custom houses. Hence the quantity and value are easily known. The balance of trade is the difference between the values of imports and exports. As to who is benefited, apply the case to a farmer. Suppose he keeps, during the year, an accurate account of what he buys and what he sells, and the prices. At the end of the year he sees which is the larger. If he sells more than he buys, don't the extra money go into his pocket? If he buys more than he sells, the balance goes into some one else's pocket. This is an easy and an accurate explanation. But a man may receive money without selling anything—money that is owing him, or money that he borrows. He may pay out money without buying anything; that is, he may pay debts or loan money. Such payments do not go into the trade balance, because nothing is bought or sold. So a nation may do the same.

What has become of the trade balance to which you refer? Part of it was paid for ocean freights, to foreign ship-owners. Democrats oppose a shipping law, which would create an American merchant marine, so that our trade could be carried in American vessels. So we pay out over $100,000,000 a year for this item alone—and that comes, in reality, out of the balance of trade. Americans traveling in Europe take out over $100,000,000 a year. The remainder of the balance is either loaned abroad by the individuals to whom it belongs, or is used to pay interest and dividends on American stocks held abroad.

Miscellaneous.

V. S. C., Allegan, Mich.: We are sorry to say we do not know.

W. H. S., Plainville, Ind.: We regret to say we have not the data to tell.

J. C., Zolfo, Fla.: We do not know. Ask the postmaster of your town, or the railway station agent.

D. S., Smithville, Pa.: We have never examined the different editions of the work, so we can not answer, unfortunately.

G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.: We are sorry to say we do not know. Why not write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., and inquire?

Z. M., Caesar, N. C.: The Blade never contained an article, editorial or other, which favored the North Carolina constitutional amendment. We favor nothing of the sort.

C. B., Deep Valley, W. Va.: The only United States regiment actually sent to China so far is the 9th Infantry. Besides it, marines have been landed from our war vessels.

A. C. L., Little Birch, W. Va.: Trade dollars are not current, and one is actually worth only the silver in it—about 52 to 54 cents. Old coin dealers, however, will pay a larger price.

Tired Out

And she does not understand why. Her work used to seem so easy. You could tell her whereabouts as she worked by the snatches of song which now and again overflowed her happy lips. And now she can hardly keep up. Her head pains, her back hurts, and she feels entirely worn out.

What is the matter? The probability is that the stomach is disordered, the liver is not performing its whole duty. Poisons are accumulating in the blood, and unless these are removed, and the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition cured and strengthened, there is liable to be a serious illness. There is no medicine can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for prompt help and perfect cure for diseases of the stomach and blood. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, nourishes the nerves, and brings back the happy days of health, when life is all song and sunshine.

"I suffered ten months from a complicated case of liver complaint, constipation, indigestion, suppression of monthly function, and kidney disease, too," writes Miss Lula M. Brittle, of Ivor, Va. "I also suffered excruciating pain in my back and head. I am glad to say that six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' three vials of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and two bottles of 'Compound Extract of Swart-Weed' cured me entirely. I gladly recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to all sufferers."

Just Like Milk.

"Mamma!" exclaimed the little fish, "that worm I just sneaked off the hook seemed to me to be quite sour."

"Well, my dear," replied the mamma fish, "the weather's quite warm and the 'worm will turn,' you know."—Philadelphia Press.

He Would Have Toucester.

A certain young lady of Gloucester
Met a bull whose belligerency foucester
To climb up a tree.
You can readily see
What a shock to her feelings it coucester.
—Philadelphia Press.

Explained.

Hicks—How did he ever come to marry her?

Wicks—On account of her name, I presume. He's a proofreader, you know.

Hicks—Well, what has that got to do with it?

Wicks—Why, her name was Miss Prince.—Somerville Journal.

"Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action—so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

THIS WOMAN IS VERY FAST

She Beat a Pugilist and Sprinter in a Foot Race.

Ellen Lansing is an athletic young woman of Colorado who has already won honors on the cinder path and is seeking for more antagonists to conquer. She resides near Denver and is of English birth, having been in this country about four years. Early in life she displayed a taste for athletics. She is not only a sprinter, but can handle an oar with the skill of a professional.

Kid Parker, the pugilist, who has recently been in training near where Miss Lansing resides, had the pleasure of meeting the English Galatea, who jokingly remarked that the "kid" was an ice cart on a sprint. The "kid" heard something about her prowess in a short distance, but did not think her speed was of the wind description, so he half bashfully challenged her to a race for 100 yards. The next morning when the "kid" turned up he found the athletically inclined fraulein ready to contest for the honors. Both sprinters were taken into the gardens and Mr. Bellows, who happened to be there at the time, was selected to get them off the mark. The young lady wore no skirts to hinder a free movement of her limbs. Her graceful apparel consisted of bloomers that were not of the balloon description and a somewhat diaphanous sweater took the place of the ordinary outer shirt waist. At the crack of the pistol Miss Lansing bounded fully two yards in the lead and swung into the sprint with an eight-foot stroke. The "kid" tried to move his abbreviated pedal pistons quickly to overcome her lead, but the celerity was not sufficient to close up the gradually increasing gap. Miss Lansing finished at the tape a good-fifteen yards ahead of the "kid." Of course the local pugilistic champion naturally feels rather downcast over his defeat by a woman and never related the story of his downfall on the cinder path until he was approached after it had leaked out from some of the stock company at the gardens.

SPRINTING CONTEST BETWEEN ELLEN LANSING AND KID PARKER RESULTS IN VICTORY FOR THE FORMER.

ENUMERATED THE CAT AND THE CANARY

Sometimes the weary census takers will find people who take delight in handing out sarcastic flings at the enumerator, assuming, apparently, that the enumerator is to blame for the multitudinous questions that the government requires shall be asked—and answered.

One woman in Pittsburg who was

PITTSBURG WOMAN WANTS THE CAT AND CANARY COUNTED.

asked the number in her family replied:

"Four—my husband, myself, the cat and the canary."

"We can leave out the cat and the canary," said the patient enumerator.

"That's strange," blurted out the "lady" of the house. "You haven't left out anything else."

CHILD OR PARCEL CARRIER.

A device for carrying packages or children safely on bicycles has been patented by H. L. Haff, of Chicago. It consists

of a single wheel, above which is fastened a box. It can be attached to the rear wheel of any bicycle, and is arranged not to interfere with the steering.

PREACHERS ON THEIR MUSCLE

The spectacle of two prominent young clergymen of Alameda county soundly pommeling a stalwart ranch hand on the streets of Livermore was witnessed much to the edification of sightseers, who cheered the plucky young clerics, says the San Francisco Call.

The muscular expounders of the gospel are Rev. Carl M. Warner, pastor of the Methodist church, and Rev. Arthur Hicks, pastor of the Presbyterian flock at Livermore. Each is a believer in muscular Christianity when force can be applied to a righteous cause. In the case in point the two preachers went to the rescue of Town Marshal Harvey, who was being badly worsted in an effort to lug a belligerent and somewhat inebriated farm hand to the calaboose.

The rancher was making matters so hot for Harvey that the peace officer was well nigh to lose his prisoner, when the young ministers came along. They were not long in taking in the situation. Harvey is not a large man. The prisoner with whom he was struggling was not only big framed, but sufficiently heated by liquor to make a mean and ugly fight.

The farmer had much the best of the fight until he was confronted by the clerical reinforcements. Rev. Mr. Warner and his companion doffed their coats and went into the affray. To be a minister is not to be any less, but much more, a man with such sturdy followers of the cross of faith, so they had everything their own way. In a jiffy the tide of battle had turned and the pastors had the satisfaction of seeing the fighting rancher speedily placed in jail, with ample room to meditate upon the vanities of the world.

"It was nothing," said Rev. Mr. Warner. "The marshal seemed to have his hands full and we relieved him of some of his burdens."

BRILLIANTS.

Unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man.
—S. Daniel.

'Twere more than woman to be wise,
'Twere more than man to wish thee so!
—T. Moore.

He did not fall
Like drooping flowers that no man notices,
But like a great branch of some stately tree,
Rent in a tempest and flung down to death,
Thick with green leafage.

I think true love is never blind.
But rather brings an added light,
An inner vision quick to find
The beauties hid from common sight.
—Phoebe Cary.

You may breathe a pious blessing
Over lands rich and good,
But a blessing with long faces
Won't assimilate your food;
While a meal of bread and herring,
With a glass of water clear,
Is a feast if it is accepted
With the blessing of good cheer.
Knowing something funny, tell it;
Something sad, forget to knell it;
Something baffling, quick dispel it;
At the table.
—Elizabeth H. Francis.

Thank God, I have in my laggard blood
The vim of the Englishman,
Which is second to none from North to South.
Save the fire of the Scottish clan—
Save the blood of the lads who died
On the rocky mountain sides,
And went to the hell of the heated guns
As a lover goes to his bride.
—Theodore Roberts.

TRUST AND REST.

Fret not, poor soul, while doubt and fear
Disturb thy breast;
The pitying angels who can see
How vain thy wild regret must be
Say, trust and rest.

Plan not nor scheme, but calmly wait;
His choice is best;
While blind and erring is thy sight,
His wisdom sees and judges right,
So, trust and rest.

Strive not, nor struggle; thy poor might
Can never wrest
The meanest thing to serve thy will;
All power is his alone; be still,
And trust and rest.

Nicety in Expression.

Mistress (to coachman whom she has caught kissing the maid)—James! I am surprised!

New Coachman (from Boston)—Pardon, me madam, you are merely astonished. It is we who are surprised.

AN INTELLIGENT VOTER DISCUSSES LONG'S POLICY

Apropos of the lack of attention to the President's message, here is a story told by John D. Long, the secretary of the navy. One of the important questions of his department is the present price of armor for warships.

Under an act authorized by congress March 3, 1899, he is prohibited from paying more than $300 a ton and at that extremely low figure he has found it impossible to secure bids from the manufacturers. To combat this act of congress and to secure its repeal the secretary went to considerable length in the matter of expert advice and testimony. Proof positive that armor could not be made for $300 a ton was incorporated in his report and he also showed that the new ships authorized would be materially delayed to the great detriment of the service, as they could not be launched or put into commission without armor.

SECRETARY LONG OVERHEARS A CONVERSATION.

Several days after the President's message had been given to the press Secretary Long chanced to overhear a conversation on one of the Pennsylvania avenue cars. The two men were standing on the platform a few feet from where the secretary sat. Said one:

"Have you read McKinley's message, Henry?"

"Only a word or two," was the indifferent reply. "Did you?"

"Yes. Say what kind of a chap is that secretary of the navy, anyhow?"

"What's the matter with him?"

"He's way off. It comes of putting some lawyer who don't know a scow from a black maria in such an office. What do you think? He's raisin' Cain about our armored ships—says we don't need any armor. Humph!"

"And that," said the secretary, in relating the story, "was the result on a citizen of average intelligence of the department's efforts to awaken interest in the armor question, which is of the most vital importance."

Eating and Sleeping.

Food supplies the substance for repairing the waste of the body, and gives strength. Sleep affords the opportunity for these repairs to be made. Both are necessary to health. If you can't eat and sleep, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It creates a good appetite and tones the digestive organs, and gives the sweet, restful sleep of childhood. Be sure to get Hood's.

Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

An Impossible Suggestion.

"Wouldn't you like to see an era dawn in human existence when all will be perfection," asked the amiable but visionary citizen, "a time when there will be no more suffering or suspense or pain of any kind?"

"I don't know," was the hesitating response. "I wouldn't like to hang back in any philanthropic scheme, but self-preservation is the first law of nature, you see. I'm a dentist."—Washington Star.

Standing Up for It.

"Yes, that's a nice piece of jewelry," said John, looking at the new scarf pin and handing it back. "But it's gold filled."

"Well, so's my tooth!" fiercely exclaimed Archie. "Anything wrong about that."—Chicago Tribune.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will It Have a Calf?

Subscriber, New York: It is doubtful if your six months' old calf will become pregnant after being served by your bull, unless it be a Jersey. The breeding periods of the cow occur at intervals of 20 to 21 days, and usually begin at the age of 12 to 14 months. Some Jersey calves (a breed which is naturally precocious) begin to breed at the age of seven months, or even earlier. Where an animal becomes pregnant under the usual time, it is dangerous to attempt to check the course of nature.

Cow Cut Her Udder.

W. L., Michigan: The first thing to be done will be to give the cow a full pound of epsom salts in two quarts of warm (not hot) water. Bath the part of the udder with water as hot as the hand will bear for about an hour to remove the inflammation. After this dress the wound twice a day on the surface, with acitate of lead, 1-2 oz., sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms; water, 1 quart. To keep down inflammation, apply camphorated liniment to that part of the udder which has been cut, but not on the cut. It will be well for you to take a broad band of linen, cut holes in it for the teats to pass through, and place it over the back, fastening it with small buckles. This may be eased off when it is necessary to dress the injured part.

Raising Turkeys.

H. D. B., Nebraska: You should not give your young turkeys (poults) cheese and pepper. Feed nothing for the first 24 hours after they are hatched. For the first eight days feed the yolks of hard boiled eggs, rubbed up with a little oat meal grits, or a change may be made every other day to dry bread soaked in sweet milk. Too much hard boiled eggs causes bowel disease. Feed four times a day. A little oat meal, finely cracked wheat or corn may be placed where they may pick it at will. After ten days, cracked wheat, oat meal grits and cracked corn should form the staple of their feed. A little boiled beef chipped fine is good every day, and a little chipped onion should be given once a day. Fine gravel and a dust bath are needed. See that the hen is free from lice. These may be killed by sprinkling her with insect powder (pyrethrum.) Grease the heads, necks and vents with unsalted lard, but use no kerosene. Put no lard on any other part of the body, as it is fatal. If you have milk or curds let them have plenty. Young turkeys are tender up to the age of four weeks, and again about the time they begin to acquire the red head, which is at the age of six or seven weeks. Hot sun, dew, rain, or damp ground is dangerous. They do not bear confinement well, and the nice days, when the sun is not severe, let them run over a good range. They are fond of grasshoppers, and they are good for them. After two months they will forage well and a daily feed of whole grain is sufficient. Their quarters must be kept absolutely clean. A small pinch of salt, very small, is good in their feed. Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips and cold rice are always good. A good feed after ten days, is a mixture of corn meal, wheat middlings and ground oats, cracked, with a little green food chipped in it.

Lame Horse.

J. R. H., Missouri: Your letter would indicate that your horse has either corns or navicular disease. Corns are small swellings on the sensitive sole, in the triangular space between the bars and the wall at the heel. Found in the forefeet only. Navicular disease is generally termed coffin joint lameness. This disease is rarely found in a horse that has open heels and elastic frogs. Thoroughbred horses are more subject to the disease than any other. The horse will take a few lame steps at first, but the lameness soon disappears on motion. As the disease progresses, the horse may have lame spells that may last during the greater part of the day. The affected leg takes a short step, and the toe of the foot strikes the ground, so that the shoe is most worn at that part. It is a disease which, when it becomes well seated, is incurable. To treat, rasp away the wall of the heels until quite thin, and pare away a little of the frog. Put on a wide webbed open shoe, with heels raised half an inch. Put the foot in a foot bath of warm water for an hour every other day, and a warm linseed meal poultice on alternate days for a full week, drying well afterward. Then blister the coronet with a Spanish fly blister and turn the horse out to grass in a damp field or meadow for a month. If this can not be done stand him in a dirt stall that is made a little damp where the fore feet stand. Rest is very essential in this disease. He should at no time be stood on a board or plank floor.

Wheat and Chess.

C. W. B., Pennsylvania: "Will wheat turn to chess?" is a question that has been discussed for many years. Some declare that it will, while others declare that it will not. The New York Agricultural society at one time thoroughly investigated the question of whether wheat will turn to chess, and it was determined that it will not. Wheat, after long cultivation, may turn from bearded to beardless, entirely losing its awns or beards, but the transmutation of wheat to chess has never been proven under the most searching experiment. However it is a question that will seemingly never end.

Galway Bull Very Poor.

L. L., Michigan: Give the bull this: Carbonate of iron, 4 ozs.; powdered gentian, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs., powdered fenugreek, 4 ozs. Give a heaped tablespoonful three times a day in a little bran mash, or as a drench in a pint of water. Four tablespoonfuls of powdered charcoal should be mixed with the animal's food, twice a day. Keep rock salt where the bull may lick it at will. If the bowels become loose while feeding mashes, you may give the above medicine on dry food, as it is hard to give some bulls a drench.

Received.

From New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station, Durham—Utilizing the Creenhouse in Summer. By F. Wm. Rane.

From Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station: Eighteenth Annual Report for 1898-99.—The Maintenance of Fertility. Field Experiments with Fertilizers, 1898-99.—Stomach Worms in Sheep.—Sugar Beets and Sorghum. Investigation in 1899.—The Grape Cane Gall Maker and Its Enemies.—Investigations of Plant Diseases.—Plums: A Comparison of Varieties.—How Insects are Studied at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to Reclaim Depleted Lands.

1. If you think that they lack humus, apply stable manure or turn under a green crop. The best general green crop is red clover, but it does not catch well on very sandy and very hard soils. Then begin with any crop which will grow—rye, buckwheat, corn, beans, anything to get a start. If the land produces weeds when left to itself it is good enough to produce something else. Turn the weeds under, sow something, turn it under, sow again; in two or three years the result will be seen.

2. Till frequently and wisely.—Many depleted lands need tillage more than humus or plant food. Usually they need both. Prepare the land thoroughly for the green crop. How then the land is most fit. In very hard clays try fall plowing.

3. If the land is so poor that it is wholly bare, determine whether it is very acid. If it is, apply lime or ashes. Apply some fertilizer to enable you to get a start of plants. The start once made the future is yours. Plow under herbage; add plant-food as your experiments suggest.

We have lands which are now so completely run out that the sand drifts and no plants can obtain a foothold. It is probable that they can be reclaimed, although it is a question if the reclamation will always pay. Analyses have been made of samples of some of these lands, and it is found that the use of certain liberal supplies of potash and phosphoric acid, but almost no nitrogen. They are almost wholly lacking in humus. The soils are so leachy that an application of nitrate of soda or other voluble materials would probably be of little avail. Probably the best means of recuperating these lands is to make applications of stable manure and then to sow rye or some other cover-crop for the purpose of making a body of humus in the soil. If stable manure can not be had tankage will be found to be a good substitute, since it contains nitrogen in a more or less insoluble form. We advise persons who have lands, to experiment with a small piece and when the experiments prove successful to extend them to a larger area. In the Old World spurry is used to begin the reclamation of such lands. Seed can be had of the leading seedsmen.

4. Experiment with the land to determine what plant-food it needs. To test the need of fertilizers, a trial of five plats may be helpful.

On the first apply nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre.

On the second, 200 pounds superphosphate.

On the third apply nothing.

On the fourth, 200 pounds muriate of potash.

On the fifth, 1,000 pounds lime.

The results will in some measure indicate which of the elements of plant-food is needed.

For a more complete and conclusive method of testing fertilizers the reader is referred to Bulletin 129. The plan of experiment, as outlined by that publication, is reprinted at the beginning of this bulletin.—Cornell Bulletin 174.

Couch Grass Killed Easily.

We are in the market gardening business and have no fears of putting our crop into the worst root-bound land, as we have a process of killing every root of the couch grass. We break a piece of sod in August after the hay has been taken off, then keep the grass from making much growth by harrowing once or twice during the fall months, and in the spring cross plow the piece and cut it up well, harrow it thoroughly and plant with any hoed crop, usually the one that the grass will injure the least. But in spite of all the hoeing the grass will flourish the first year.

After the crop is off, plow the piece well again the same fall, harrow down and let lay until the following spring and then plow again and fit it for another crop. You can put any kind of a crop on the piece now, for there will not be much of the grass to grow the second year. What little there is will soon be destroyed by hoeing. We have never failed to exterminate every root in two years, and seldom do any seem the second year. The main thing in this process is turning the roots up to the weather every spring and fall. By this process all the roots are left to decay in the soil to keep it up light.—Cor. Weekly American Agriculturist.

How to Clean Harness.

To clean a harness and clean it right, is a trick that very few can do although they would not own up to the fact. Follow these directions and if you are not pleased with the result you will be out but little more than your time. Get a bucket of warm water, rain water if you can, but it must be warm. Wash the harnes clean, using and good standard make of harness soap. Pull the ends of the straps out of the loops, unbuckle the lines from the bridle, squeeze the sponge very often and keep it as clean as you can. When you have the straps all clean go over them again with your sponge as clean as you can get it and full of lather as heavy as if to be used for shaving; then take a very little of a good harness dressing and coat them over very lightly. In this last operation you should use but a very small quantity of the dressing and squeeze the sponge out very frequently. Wash it out in the water bucket, squeeze it dry as you can, dip it lightly in the dressing, and brush it lightly over the strap. It will look like water at the first glance, but in a minute it is dry and you have a very nice gloss that will not soil hand nor glove and to which the dust will not stick. Remember that you cannot obtain satisfactory results without warm water and a clean sponge.—Coleman's Rural World.

Expansion of Rice Growing.

Remarkable interest is manifested in rice in the southwest and the federal census to be taken this month will unquestionably show an enormous growth in the industry. Much northern capital has gone into southwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas, and with the employment of modern methods in irrigation, seeding and harvesting, as portrayed in our columns from time to time, the annual yield may be expected to show a sharp increase during the next few years. From '79 to '89 the yield per acre in the United States increased 26 per cent, and the coming federal census will show further growth in the rate of yield in addition to the extended acreage.

Whether rice can be raised with profit depends largely upon the cost of the pumping machinery required, the height to which the water must be raised, the cost of fuel, etc.—American Agriculturist.

Aged Brood Sows.

Just how long a profitable brood sow should be kept for breeding purposes is a problem which some farmers seem unable to solve. It is ever with reluctance that disposition is made of a faithful sow whose crops of pigs have done much toward lifting the farm mortage and build up the farm. Her age is known and it is believed that "she is getting too old and must go." She has gone through four or five cholera periods, come from six to ten pigs with almost mechanical exactness as to time, been a good mother to her young and done all that could be asked of a first-class brood sow. Here is an array of facts which too often influence the retention of sows that should be sold or slaughtered. The line should be drawn at some place. The stockman will know best when and where to draw it if he understands his business. Each sow will suggest by her habits and business the expiration of her profitable usefulness as a breeder. Some will be good longer than others. Their constitutions differ, granting that feeding and care have been identical. Study the hogs and know them individually and the wise course to pursue in this matter will be apparent.

The Raspberry Sawfly.

When the larvae have been present any season and have not been destroyed before going into cocoons, the ground between the rows should be thoroughly cultivated late in autumn to bring the cocoons to the surface, when the larvae will be killed by cold weather. The nature insects are very small, but careful examination of the young leaves in spring will reveal the spot where they and the eggs beneath and the holes in the leaves produced by their feeding. The period of their activity is short, being about two weeks. If the infested patch is a small one, the larvae can be jarred off by striking the canes lightly with a heavy switch or a brush from a rake. The larvae are so small that they find it difficult to return, especially if the ground between the rows has been thoroughly cultivated.

Ordinarily, however, it is found cheapest to spray the canes with some arsenical poison, as suggested by the New York experts bulletin 150, but if the fruit is developing it is probably best to use hellebore, as there is some danger of spoiling the sale of fruit by spraying with arsenite when the fruit is forming. Hellebore may also be dusted on by simply mixing it with twice its weight of plaster or cheap flour. Apply in the early morning while the leaves are damp. In the experiments made at the New York station, arsenite of lime and hellebore applied with a sprayer so that both surfaces of the leaves were thoroughly drenched completely eradicated the pest. Unsprayed plats were entirely stripped of their leaves and but little fruit was developed.—American Agriculturist.

The Parisian Dream City.

320 MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

10c Per Number or $2.00 Per Set

Provided the order is placed during the continuance of the Exposition. Parts mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Part 9 This Week

Address all orders to

The Portfolio Department,

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

TRAINING DOGS FOR RED CROSS WORK

Dogs are the latest additions to the theoretical warfare which Germany is waging in order to keep her troops up to date in everything. Great Danes, a breed famous for its ferocity, strength and tenacity of purpose, are trained to attack the cycle corps of the enemy, but by far the most interesting service which they perform on the German sham battlefields

is that of ambulance and bearer and to such an extent has the work developed that a Society of Red Cross dogs has been in existence since 1888. Scotch collies are trained for this purpose. They bear a saddle with a large red cross displayed thereon, and attached to this is a flask, dressing for wounds and other necessaries. The dog will scent out, no matter how obscurely he may be placed, any one having supplied him with first aid requirements, they return to the relieving corps and bring up hurriedly but carefully, too, the dog

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

No better understanding of past events can be obtained than by reading their story told by one nearing the evening of life who has had part therein. Prejudices that might have colored the narrative earlier have had time to fade away or become softened; tragic happenings have, in some degree, lost their intensity of horror, and the series of years with what is included in them is viewed more like a picture in which a true prospective is given.

A book recently published by the Robert Clark Company, of Cincinnati, comes into the list of such stories. It is entitled Recollections of a Lifetime, the lifetime being that of General Roeliff Brinkerhoff, who was identified as an Ohio man with some of the most stirring events in our past national history. "It has so happened," he writes in his explanatory preface of how these recollections come to be given to the public, "that the most active years of my life covered the most important events of the anti-slavery period, commencing with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, and closing with the rebellion and the reconstructive incidents growing out of it. During that period, it has been my fortune to know quite intimately many of its leading men, and again and again I have been at the turning points of history, and have had a part in the shaping of events, and therefore the student of history will find in my recollections some sidelights upon contemporary events, which may be useful and interesting."

Not only "useful and interesting" but exceedingly valuable, inasmuch as General Brinkerhoff has given his personal and intimate impressions of some of the great men of the nation, differing in certain ways from those which have gone before, and all such impressions help to round up and complete their character for posterity's understanding.

The volume, which is well gotten up as to typography, paper and binding, makes a valuable contribution to both state and national history.

A most interesting book upon Paris, its sights and monuments, as described by great writers, has been edited and translated by Esther Singleton, who states in her preface: "I have tried to produce a work that will till the purposes of an artistic guide-book. I have selected most of the important buildings and monuments of Paris and have chosen the most interesting description that I could find by various authors, English and French, who love and admire the objects of which they write."

The city has been divided into sections with sectional maps drawn especially for the volume, while the insertion of fifty beautiful illustrations of the principal monuments and buildings depicted, are an important feature of the work.

The book is very handsomely put together by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and aside from its merits as a most excellent guide-book, should prove of interest to the general reader.

European Travel for Women is a little volume designed to aid women who are going abroad without any masculine attendant. The writer is Mary Cadwalader Jones, whose notes and suggestions, as she modestly terms them, cannot help being exceedingly valuable to those who visit Europe for the first time. There are many unfamiliar things cropping up constantly, such as the rules as to the registration of luggage, the system of hotel management, and the fees or tips which must be constantly given, all of which are wholly different from conditions of travel here.

In her introduction she gives a wise warning to travelers about leaving their national prejudices behind them, and being ready to see whatever is characteristic and excellent in a foreign country. She also says that these simple precepts will enable people to go anywhere in Europe during the summer months with impunity. These are: not to get overheated and then chilled; not to go too long without eating; and lastly not to drink water which the traveler is not sure is good.

Macmillan & Company are the publishers of the volume.

A third edition of a little book entitled Letters to a Farm Boy by Henry Wallace has just been issued by The Macmillan Company. It is made up of a series of letters which were published in Wallace's Farmer, having had an outgrowth from one written "to make things smoother between a certain father and his son." Another and another followed until enough had appeared to cover most of the problems of life that would be likely to come to a young man to settle.

The letters appear in a smooth flowing style that makes them easy reading, and also bring the lesson very clearly before the minds. They have naturally attained no small degree of popularity and have done a great deal of good, and will be likely to do a great deal more.

Another book to be added to the long list of South African literature is entitled, Besieged by the Boers, written by E. Oliver Ashe, M. D., the surgeon to the Kimberley hospital.

The account of the siege of Kimberley is given in the form of a diary, which was written, from day to day, by Dr. Ashe, who had no intention of ever publishing the record. It is a plain, straightforward story, told from an Englishman's point of view, of life in Kimberley during the siege, and presents a very graphic picture of the town under the fire of the belligerent Boers. The writer refers contemptuously to the prowess and fighting tactics of the South African Dutch, and eulogizes Cecil Rhodes, who, he says, came into Kimberly at the beginning of the siege to act in a magnificent way as guardian angel to the beleaguered citizens.

Published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

The International Year Book, which comes with the imprint upon it of Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, is an exceedingly useful volume for the busy man or woman. The past year was one of striking events and changes in all ways in the United States. They are recorded in these pages in brief but comprehensive manner, and are so carefully arranged as to be easily consulted.

Important discoveries in science have been made; new plans in the government of cities have been tried; new men have come forward necessitating a great number of biographical articles, and all of these things have been carefully noted.

This is the second volume of the kind issued by this enterprising publishing house. The single alphabetical arrangement which was adopted in the first, is adhered to in this one. Excellent maps of the parts of the world where important events have taken place or which are now the scenes of great movements, are given, and many illustrations of present movements all adding to the interest of the volume. It is a valuable work.

Corporations and Public Welfare is a pamphlet in which is collected the addresses made at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, April 19 and 20, of the present year. These addresses are divided into four parts as follows:

1. The Control of Public Service Corporations. Four speakers are represented: Prof. L. S. Rowe, Hon. Bird S. Coler, Prof. John H. Gray and Prof. F. W. Speirs.

2. Influence of Corporations on Political Life. By Hon. William Lindsay.

3. Combination of Capital as a Factor in Industrial Progress. By James B. Dill, Hon. John Wanamaker and William H. Baldwin, Jr.

4. The Future of Protection. By Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, Hon. Robert P. Porter and Charles R. Miller, editor New York Times.

McClure, Phillips & Co., Philadelphia.

The latest book by Marie Corelli is entitled Boy, with the addition of the words A Sketch, showing the character of the book, which is in no sense a novel. When, however, it is added that it is in the author's best style, the expectant reader will be sure that an hour or two of good entertainment is in store. Nor will he be disappointed, for this story of the young life of a boy is most charmingly told from the initial page to the very last one of all.

Miss Corelli has put a good deal of pathos in this description of the gradual awakening of the "Boy" to the real meaning of his surroundings, the darkening of the joy of his life, and the slow demoralization of a really fine character. The reader can not help liking Miss Letitia and Bluff Major Desmond,who both play a large part in Boy's life, and yet fail to accomplish for him what might have made him a good man and true.

J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, publish Boy.

It is claimed that S. R. Crockett's latest tale of thrilling adventure, entitled The Isle of the Winds, is founded largely upon historical events which occurred in the seventeenth century, and that it is patterned after the manner of Mr. Crockett's story of The Raiders.

The action begins in Scotland and ends in the same country, but during the interval ensuing between the opening and the closing of the romance, the characters travel the world over, and are actors in a succession of miraculous escapes, and murderous scenes, set forth with all the elaboration of horrors and weirdness of effect in which this author revels.

Mr. Crockett has a vivid imagination, combined with a skillful pen and a capacity for dwelling upon the ways of those who walk in darkness, that make his books reek with the breath of the charnel house, and the sins of depraved humanity. The love making between Philip and Anna Marks, together with an occasional touch of quaint humor, comes as a relief to the all-pervading gruesomeness, but the story is kept at a constant high pressure, and is extravagant and violent in coloring and incident.

Published by Doubleday & McClure Co., New York.

Undoubtedly, the novel entitled Beverly Osgood, or When the Great City is Awake, was written by Jane Valentine with the best of intentions, but the story is trashy and sensational, very badly constructed and ungrammatical in expression. Out of Beverly Osgood, who relates the incidents of the tale, the author has made a regular Paul Pry of a man, who goes about eavesdropping and busying himself with other people's affairs.

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

Books Received.

From D. Appleton & Co.:
In Circling Camps. By Joseph A. Altsheler. $1.50.

From The Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O.:
South America. By Frank G. Carpenter.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York:
Quaint Nuggets. Gathered by Evelne Warner Brainerd. 45c.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:
The Reign of Law. By James Lane Allen. $1.50; and
A Friend of Caesar. By William Stearns Davis. $1.50; and
Helbeck of Bannisdale. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. $1.50.

From Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:
Sweepers of the Sea. By Claude H. Wetmore. $1.50.

From L. C. Page and company, New York:
The Baron's Sons. By Maurus Jokai. $1.50;
Philip Winwood. By Robert Neilson Stephens. $1.50;
The Black Terror. By John K. Leys. $1.50;
Cap and Gown in Prose. By R. L. Paget. $1.25;
At the Court of the King. By G. Hembert Westley. $1.25;
Memory Street. By Martha Baker Dunn. 25; and
Unto the Heights of Simplicity. By Johannes Reimers. $125.

From G. W. Dillingham Co., New York:
Secrets of Monte Carlo. By Edward C. Kane. $1.50; and
Widow Magoogin. By John J. Jennings. $1.50.

From D. Appleton and company, New York:
Familiar Fish. By Eugene McCarthy. $1.50.

From the Open Court Publishing company, Chicago:
The Gospel According to Darwin. By Dr. Woods Hutchinson. 50 cts.

From Jamieson-Higgins Co., Chicago:
Stories of the Railroad. By John A. Hill.
Tales of the Telegraph. By Jasper Ewing Brady; and
Sunbeams. By Geo. W. Peck.

Worse Yet.

"I thought if I gave Uncle John a pretty scarf pin, he would cut off his long whiskers."

"Did he?"

"No; he wears them braided now."—Indianapolis Journal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Pinkham Record

Is a proud and peerless record. It is a record of cure, of constant conquest over obstinate ills of women; ills that deal out despair; suffering that many women think is woman's natural heritage; disorders and displacements that drive out hope.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

cures these troubles of women, and robs menstruation of its terrors.

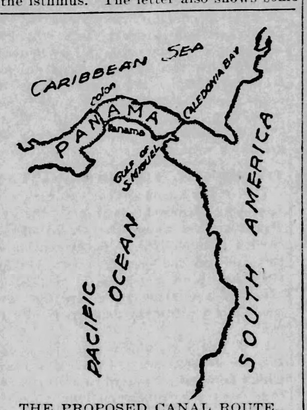
No woman need be without the safest and surest advice, for Mrs. Pinkham counsels women free of charge. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Can any woman afford to ignore the medicine and the advice that has cured a million women?

NEW PANAMA CANAL ROUTE

A Feasible Route Found by the Canal Commission.

In a letter to a personal friend at Bellefonte, Pa., Dr. G. F. Wickes, formerly physician at Bellevue hospital, New York, and at present surgeon of the Nicaragua canal commission, conveys an idea of the results which may be expected of the work of this commission. Dr. Wickes gives the interesting information that the commission has discovered a tidewater level route for a canal across the isthmus. The letter also shows some of the hardships and dangers which the commission encountered. It was written from Lasardi, Caledonia bay, and in part says:



THE PROPOSED CANAL ROUTE.
(The path suggested is 130 miles east of the old route. It is from Caledonia bay on the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific, a distance of thirty-five miles.)

"Here we have found what we all have vainly sought for weeks and weeks, a practical route for a tide level canal. We have found enough gaps in the dividing ridge, from time to time, with a steep approach on the Atlantic slope, making a cut a practical possibility, but disappointment has always awaited us on the other side. But in the last week we have found a gap 800 feet high, a little too high, perhaps, but not beyond the science of modern engineering, and when I tell you this, every fact against the route has been enumerated. From the summit of this gap in the divide, both the Atlantic and Pacific slopes go down precipitately, especially the latter, which has heretofore been our stumbling block. A great wide valley stretches out straight toward the Pacific ocean, which can be seen in the distance. The Atlantic is near and in plain sight.

"Here a tidewater canal, the dream of all 'canalists,' can be built with a perfect harbor on each side. At Lasardi the many islands would protect its mouth, and on the other side San Miguel bay is a perfect site. The officers of the Scorpion say that the Lasardi harbor alone makes this route worth $50,000,000 more than any other. The damming of rivers, which would otherwise flood the canal, is a problem of every route. The only thing to be said against this route is the high cut of 800 feet.

"Of course,congress may not accept the report of the commission, but it remains an indisputable fact that this is par excellence the future route for a transcontinental canal route. It really seems possible that we have refound Selfridge's Caledonian route, discovered during his three years' work here in the early '70's."

The route suggested from Caledonia bay to the Gulf of San Miguel lies about 130 miles east of the old Panama-Colon route. The Isthmus of Darien is about 35 miles wide at the proposed cut.

MADE THE PRAYER OF HIS LIFE

An old man in Georgia named Jack Baldwin, having lost his hat in an old dry well one day, hitched a rope to a stump and let himself down, says the Atlanta Journal. A wicked wag named Neal came along just then, and, quietly detaching a bell from Baldwin's old blind horse, approached the well, bell in hand, and began to ting-a-ling.

Jack thought the old horse was coming, and said: "Hang the old blind horse; he's coming this way sure, and he ain't got no more sense than to fall in on me—whoa, Ball!"

The sound came closer.

"Great Jerusalem! The old blind fool will be right on top of me in a minit—whoa, Ball—whoa, Ball!"

Neal kicked a little dirt on Jack's head and Jack began to pray:

"Oh, Lord, have mercy on—whoa, Ball—a poor sinner; I'm gone now—whoa, Ball—Our Father, who art in—whoa, Ball—Hallowed be thy—gee, Ball! gee! What'll I do?—mame. Now I lay me down to sl—gee, Ball! (Just then in fell more dirt.) Oh, Lord! If you ever intend to do anything for me—back, Ball! whoa!—thy kingdom come—back, Ball! Oh, Lord, you know I was baptized in Smith's milldam—whoa, Ball! ho! up! murder! whoa!"

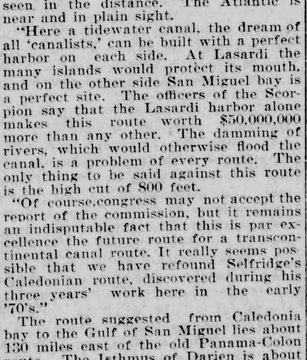
Neal could hold in no longer and shouted a laugh which might have been heard two miles, which was about as far as Jack chased him when he got out.

Free Prescription

For lost manhood will be sent in plain, sealed envelope to sufferers from sexual excesses, emissions, varicocele. West. Res. Med. Co. (Inc. in Ohio) Drawer B, Cleveland, O.

FAN IN UMBRELLA.

A Texas man has invented a parasol inside of which is constructed a revolving fan. The fan is worked by simple mechanism. A reciprocating rod runs along the handle and connects with a



gear wheel connected with the wheel at the end of the fan, and is sent spinning by a single pull of a ring near the parasol's handle. The owner thus obtains shade and breeze at the same time.

Book of Gold Mines Free!

A prominent Denver publisher who is familiar with every phase of life in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) gold camp has just published a volume which he styles "Cripple Creek Illustrated." The book contains nearly 100 views of the big gold mines of the camp, a correct map, and in fact a world of information. Full reports of ores mined, dividends paid, etc. The edition cost $1,000 to issue. To introduce his big illustrated weekly family paper, (founded 1890) he will send you a copy of "Cripple Creek Illustrated" and his paper 13 weeks on trial for 25c. Clubs of 5, $1. Stamps taken. Latest mining news and western stories. Mention our paper when you write, and address Illustrated Weekly, Denver, Colorado.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its receipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

HE HAS A MOST WONDERFUL MEMORY

R. C. Gill, the superintendent of models in the patent office at Washington, undoubtedly has one of the most tenacious memories in the world. He has charge of some 400,000 models of United States inventions granted during a period of over 100 years. These embrace the most complicated pieces of machinery and the most fanciful and intricate novelties, the workings of any half dozen of which would tax any ordinary brain to remember, yet Mr. Gill has such a wonderful mind that he not only comprehends immediately the mechanism of any intricate model whenever it is brought to his office, but he can also describe offhand the mechanism of any one of the old models

SUPERINTENDENT GILL NEVER FORGETS A MECHANICAL DEVICE.

when he is called upon to do so. Not only this, but almost invariably he can tell, without consulting the records, the name of the inventor of each model and in what year it was patented. Mr. Gill has been in the patent office for more than a quarter of a century, and has written a number of useful pamphlets about inventions. He has served on every commission which the United States has appointed within the past twenty-five years to prepare patent office exhibits for different world's fair expositions which have taken place within that time.

MAINE HAS A MIGHTY HUNTER

Two caribou at one shot is the kind of a story to which the uninitiated would give the smile audible, and which would be pretty hard for the expert hunter and story teller to beat, says the New Bedford Standard. But it is true, nevertheless, and the man who fired the shot and bagged the two caribou is Walter J. Swett, a Maine guide, now in New Bedford on a visit to Michael Shea.

"It was a number of years ago," said Mr. Swett in the course of a conversation with a Standard reporter,"one morning when I was out still hunting I found the tracks of some caribou leading up over a ridge, and after cruising around a while I caught sight of them. There were six of them standing together under a little clump of trees. I stopped to see which way the wind was, so they wouldn't get scent of me, and then began to creep up on them. I got a good place behind some bushes and sat there waiting for a shot. Just then one of them stretched his neck out a little, giving me a fine chance at him. I let go and the bullet went straight through his head and into the heart of another standing right behind him, killing them both. The other four didn't get away either, for I dropped every one of them before they got twenty rods from the place where I first saw them.

"That's a pretty unusual thing, killing two caribou at one shot, although you often hear of a man getting two deer that way; but I must say that one of the guides I knew told me a story that beats this one. He said he was out one day,when he struck a herd of nine caribou standing on the ice. He only intended to shoot one of them—that was all he wanted. So he picked out the best shot and fired. He was pretty sure he had struck it, but the caribou didn't seem to be wounded and walked away until he was hid from view behind a bunch of trees. My friend had a magazine rifle holding nine cartridges, so he didn't lose any time firing at the next one. Then he tried for the third, and so on up to the ninth and last one. Each time he seemed to miss and each time the caribou disappeared behind the trees. Thinking there was something funny about it, he went to look, and—well, he found the whole nine of them stretched out on the ice dead. He had hit every one, but they had been able to walk far enough to get out of sight behind those trees before they dropped.

A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

A Wonderful Event.

"That must have been a most wonderful event!" exclaimed Mr. Snaggs to his wife.

"What?"

"That whist tournament."

"What was wonderful about it?"

"Eighty-four women all together—and in perfect silence."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

About the Size of It.

The Maid—Oh, what a grand thing it must be when husband and wife are of one mind!

The Wife—Well, that depends a great deal on whose mind it is.—Chicago News.

A Doctor's Bonanza.

First Physician—Did old Coupon's case yield to your treatment?

Second Physician—It did. I treated it six months, and it yielded something like £200.—London Tit-Bits.

SUBJECT WAS TAKING A BATH

Enumerator Asked Questions Under Embarrassing Conditions.

One of the young men who undertook the task of enumerating the population of Providence, R. I., met with an amusing incident during his peregrinations. His district was in the suburbs of the city and, calling at one house, he rang

PROVIDENCE WOMAN ANSWERS WHILE BATHING

the bell several times without obtaining any response. As he was going out of the yard, however, he noticed that the windows were open, but screened, and as he passed by one of these a feminine voice called:

"Who there? What's wanted?"

"I'm taking the United States census," replied the enumerator.

"I'm taking a bath," came the quick response of the unseen voice.

Somewhat disconcerted by this reply, the enumerator announced that he would call again.

"But can't I answer your questions from here?" continued the bather.

Finding that there were only two in the family, the enumerator thought that she could. So, sitting down on the grass beneath the window, with his book spread out upon his knees for a table, he asked the required questions through the window and as the answers came from behind the curtain they were entered upon his schedule. His questions, "Are you white or black?" "Male or female?" were answered with a tone that indicated that the enumerator ought to know without asking. But, then, what could the poor fellow do? He couldn't see the fair respondent.

HE PARALYZED THE INTERVIEWER

Sir William C.Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, did not dislike newspaper reporter, but some years ago he was prone to a particular form of practical joke, which he used to play on the Montreal reporters who called upon him in search of news. On one of his trips in the Hudson Bay district he had picked up a lot of cigars made of native tobacco, which were almost too rank to think about, says the Chicago Chronicle. Whenever a newspaper man called to ask about something which Van Horne did not wish to discuss he would

PRESIDENT VAN HORNE ENJOYS THIS CIGAR JOKE.

hand out one of these cigars. Nine times out of ten the third puff of the vile weed would drive the newsgatherer out of the office and Van Horne would get out of being interviewed without having to refuse to talk. That pretty little scheme worked only a little while, however. The reporters compared notes and, being satisfied that Van Horne had been guying them, each promised never to enter into his presence again without a freshly lighted cigar in his mouth.

—You never read of such cures elsewhere as those accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla, did you? It is America's Greatest Medicine.

BRIGHT SAYINGS ATTRIBUTED TO CHILDREN

First Boy—Did you take physics at your school?

Second Boy—No; but ma made me take physics at home.—Boston Post.

Jimmy—I guess you feel pretty bad that you have lost your job.

Johnny—I don't care a bit about the job, but I wish I had the pay, just the same.—Boston Post.

Little Girl—I want a cake of soap.

Drug Clerk—Have it scented?

Little Girl—No, I won't have it scented; I'll take it wit' me. We only live around de corner.—Judge.

Minister—Now, little girl, you want to be a Christian, don't you?

Ethel—No, sir; I'd rather sing in the choir!—Puck.

Ma—Tommy, you seem to love papa better than you do me.

Tommy—Oh, ma, I don't mean to, but y' see, pa allus has his pockets full o' nickels.—Indianapolis Journal.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 4, JULY 22, 1900.

Peter's Confession and Christ's Rebuke.

Matt. 16:13-26.

Read Mark 7:31 to 8:30. Memory verses: 24-26.

Golden Text: If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.—Matt. 16:24.

13. When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, Whom do men say that I, the Son of man, am?

14. And they said, Some say that thou art John the Baptist; some, Elias, and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets.

15. He saithunto them, But whom say ye that I am?

16. And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.

17. And Jesus answered and said unto him, Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven.

18. And I say unto thee, That thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

19. And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

20. Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus the Christ.

21 From that time forth began Jesus to shew unto his disciples,how that he must go unto Jerusalem, and suffer many thing of the elders and chief priests and scribes, and be killed, and be raised again the third day.

22. Then Peter took him, and began to rebuke him, saying, Be it far from thee, Lord; this shall not be unto thee.

23. But he turned, and said unto Peter, Get thee behind me, Satan; thou art an offense unto me: for thou savorest not the things that be of God, but those that be of men.

24. Then said Jesus unto his disciples, If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross and follow me.

25. For whosoever will save his life shall lose it, and whosoever will lose his life for my sake shall find it.

26. For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?

The Lesson in Everyday Life.

Who do men say that the Son of man is? (v. 13). Maybe he asked this question just to test Peter; but maybe he was tired out, discouraged, troubled. The simple-hearted conviction in Peter's answer to the question may have been the turning-point in the life of Jesus, and so in the life of humanity. He may have saved Jesus from despair. Don't ever speak a discouraging word to any one. You don't know what a noble life it may wreck. Believe in your friends. Reassure them. Sustain them. Encourage them to go forward.

If any man would come after me (v. 24). I say fearlessly that any man who does not want to "come after" Jesus Christ must be under the dominion of bad motives. I do not mean that he is a bad man because he does not adopt my own particular theory about the nature of Jesus. But I say that if any man does not want to live the life that Jesus lived, be governed by his motives, seek his ends, or do his deeds, he must be all wrong inside. There has never been a dissenting voice of any importance raised against the claim that Jesus Christ embodied in himself the ideal life of man. If therefore you do not want to follow him, you do not want to live the ideal life, but prefer a life actually base, or at least low. There is no escape from that conclusion. Many good men have doubted Christ's divinity, but no good man ever failed to try to imitate him. There are two little verses which have cut a great figure in my life. I always pass them along when I can:

"If Jesus Christ was a man, and only a man, I say
That of all mankind I cleave to him, and to him will cleave alway.

"If Jesus Christ is a God, and the only God, I swear
I will follow him through heaven and hell, the earth, the sea, and the air."

I think that if a boy or a girl, a man or a woman, cannot subscribe to that creed, their hearts must be wrong.

Take up his cross (v. 24). If you do not want to take it up, it will be strapped on your back. You had better bear it cheerfully, for bear it you will have to. You will spend more time in trying to take it off, or throw it down, than in carrying it. You can have your choice between carrying your cross or trying every day to get from under it. One or the other you must do. You had better bear it cheerfully. And don't be wasting your time trying to trade your own for some one's else. I have in my congregation the best harness-maker in America; but he never mended harness that would not chafe somewhere. There was never a chafeless harness, nor a chafeless cross, and there never will be.

What shall a man be profited, etc. (v. 26). Maybe you don't understand how a man can gain the whole world and lose his own soul. Well, old Curmudgeon did not until he experienced it. For every thousand dollars, and for every acre of land, and for every work of art, he paid out a little bit of his conscience and his heart and his soul. Before long he had expended all the power that was in him to enjoy what he had accumulated. He was too worried to enjoy his money. He was too nervous to read his books. He was too occupied to look at his pictures. He was so irritable and cross that his friends avoided him. He could not bear to be in a crowd, because his sympathies were all dried up. He could not bear to be alone because his conscience was always tormenting him. He had everything but the power to enjoy what he did have. What good did it do him? What good would it do you to have a bicycle, if it cost you your legs to get it?—Charles Frederick Goss, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

Not a Proper Title.

"Don't you think 'Daughters of St. Paul, would be a good name for our charitable society?" asked the dear young ladies. "It's the name of the church, you know, and——"

Rev. Hugh McRuddy—Well, young ladies, I—er—that is, it seems to me that such a name would be hardly appropriate. St. Paul you know, was never married.

THEY CAN NOT TELL THEIR AGES

Many Colored Persons in Ignorance on This Point.

In many of the cities, especially at the south and in the border states, the census enumerators found that a number of the colored people did not know and could not tell where their fathers or mothers were born, but they said: "Charge it to old Virginia or Kentucky, and you'll have it about right." One colored citizen promptly gave his age as 80 years and his trade a shoemaker, and said he had

EIGHTY YEARS OLD AND A SHOEMAKER.

worked at his trade all his life since he left the plantation in Kentucky. He said the harder a slave used to work in the old days the longer he lived. He remembered of working with slaves who were over 140 years old, he said, while the young and shiftless slaves would die young. He was proud that he was free and able to work at his trade, although, he said, "I scarcely expect to see you or be alive when you come around again, and my only wish is now that I may live long enough to cast another vote for President. My eyesight is failing me, but I can still see to work and mark my straight ticket."

TOM REED'S PROMPTNESS IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS

One of the most interesting incidents of Thomas B. Reed's career in California is told by Robert P. Porter, and vouched for by the ex-speaker. It was in 1863, during the civil war, when the legal tender act was much discussed in California, where a gold basis was then maintained, that Judge Wallace, whose office adjoin-

TOM REED READY WITH AN ANSWER.

ed the one in which Mr. Reed was studying, happened in one day, and said: "Mr. Reed, I understand you want to be admitted to the bar. Have you studied law?"

"Yes, sir, I studied law in Maine while teaching."

"Well," said Wallace, "I have one question to ask. Is the legal tender act constitutional?"

"Yes," said Reed.

"You shall be admitted to the bar," said Wallace.

Tom Bodley, a deputy sheriff who had legal aspirations, was asked the same question and he said "No."

"We will admit you both," said Wallace, "for anybody who can answer offhand a question like that ought to practice law in this country."

"SHAVE, SIR?"

A bald-headed man with four days' growth of beard on his chin went into a barber's shop and sat down in one of the operating chairs, says London Tit-Bits. To him presently went the knight of the razor, who remarked, interrogatively, "Shave, sir?"

"No," growled the man in the chair, "I want to be measured for a suit of clothes."

This statement seemed to surprise the barber, but he manged to say, "This isn't a tailor's shop, sir."

"Isn't it?"

"No, sir."

"What is it?"

"It's a barber's shop."

"What sort of work do you do in this shop?"

"Shave men and cut their hair, sir."

"Do you think a man with no hair on his head would come in here to have his hair cut?"

"No, sir."

"Do I look like a lunatic?"

This was replied to by a silent shake of the head, but the barber doubtless thought he was acting like one.

"Then, presuming me to be a sane man, but bald-headed, what would you naturally suppose I came here for?"

"For a shave."

"Then, my dear sir, why did you ask me if I wanted a shave when I took a seat in your chair? Why didn't you go to work at once? If some of you barbers would cultivate a habit of inferring from ascertained data, instead of developing such wonderful conversational and catchetical powers, it would be of material aid in advancing you in your chosen profession, the art of expanding your profits. Do you comprehend?"

"Yes," replied the man, as he began to lather the customer's face in a dazed sort of way, and he never even asked him if he wanted oil on his hair when the operation was performed.

Her Golden Future.

"I'm going to marry a man with half a million dollars," said the girl in the bicycle suit.

"I'm glad to hear it," said the other girl. "Who is he?"

"O, I mustn't tell you that. He hasn't got it all yet."—Chicago Tribune.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relief. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well-known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I left my friends back of me good luck, and each of them who suffered tried those medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have consented to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of it, because I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this information is valuable to suffering ones. If in need of this, write to-day, enclosing postage for answer, and I will send this prescription sealed, in plain envelope. Charles Johnson, No. 2 Holman St., Hammond, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 815 F St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; sell Lewis' Frass Mfg. Co., Starr & 27, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 100 to 10000 population; $75 per month and expenses paid; position permanent; good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 315 S. 18th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL

Ladies Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

If You Are HARD of HEARING Write J. D. Howe, M. D., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars of a new, simple, successful self-treatment.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book of MORE TESTIMONIAL. No Knife. Pamphlet Free. 10 MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York.

BLOOD POISON HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colors in Mouth, Hair Falling, Write COOK REMEDY CO. 127 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book Free.

WAS NOT SURE OF HIS SERVANTS

William Curtis Gibson of New York had an amusing experience with a census enumer

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

THE BLADE'S PORTRAIT OF COL. ROOSEVELT.

Within the next two weeks, we shall have ready a handsomely executed and perfect portrait of the Republican nominee for Vice President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

We are obliged to make this advance announcement in order to answer the hundreds of inquiries for such a portrait that every mail since the nomination has been bringing to our office. Wait for The Blade's portrait. It will be the best that can be had.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 9 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

MR. BRYAN AGAIN.

The renomination of Mr. Bryan for the Presidency by the Democratic party is the result of persistent and determined personal effort.

The day following his defeat four years ago Bryan began the campaign, the first stage of which has ended with his second nomination. During these four years he has kept himself before the public. A young and vigorous man, physically strong, an untiring campaigner, thoroughly at home on the rostrum, a good talker and a pleasing personality—he has won a victory where thousands of men would have failed.

So thoroughly has he done his work that he is now absolute master of the Democratic party. He assumes all the responsibility of this year's campaign. If he wins it will be the greatest personal triumph in the history of American politics. If he loses the fault for it all must be laid at his door.

Opposed by the most powerful leaders of his party, representing great states which he must carry if he is elected, plainly and frankly advised of the desperate chances he was taking, Mr. Bryan held tenaciously to his course, ignored the counsels of the leaders and insisted in his will being made the law of the party. He compelled obedience if he did not convince the representatives of Democracy and won a most signal victory in a national convention of his party, the majority of delegates of which opposed his course.

Mr. Bryan is now face to face with the greatest battle of his life—that of convincing the intelligent American voters that they made a mistake four years ago when they failed to follow his advice. This task is made none the easier by the fact that the past four years have been the most prosperous, the most splendid, in the Republic's history.

Can he do it? The Blade, in common with the Republican party and hosts of Democrats, does not believe that he can.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

The nomination of ex-Vice President Stevenson as Mr. Bryan's running mate, was somewhat of a surprise, but nevertheless, will meet with the general approval of the Democrats of the country except the extreme free silverites, the Populists, and that class of Democrats who feel contaminated when brought into close proximity with any person in any way connected with Grover Cleveland and his administration.

Mr. Stevenson is a man of ability and possesses a personality without a blemish. Unlike Mr. Bryan, he is of a retiring disposition, and does not court publicity. He is a consistent free silver Democrat and his nomination on the ticket with Cleveland in 1892 was in deference to the silver sentiment then somewhat strongly manifesting itself in the Democratic party.

Under President Cleveland's first administration, Mr. Stevenson was assistant postmaster general, and unhampered by civil service rules, he pleased the Democrats by neatly decapitating the official heads of Republican postmasters of the fourth class. This made him popular, and aided in securing his nomination for Vice-President in 1892.

President McKinley recognized Mr. Stevenson by placing him on the monetary commission which was sent to Europe some time ago. Since his retirement from office he has spent his time at his Bloomington home looking after a large private business, being a lawyer, banker and farmer and interested in other lines.

When a candidate in 1892, Mr. Stevenson carried Illinois by a snag majority, and placed that state in the Democratic column. While it is not believed he can repeat that act, there is little doubt that he will not at least be a load on the ticket. In fact, it may be said that the last work of the Kansas City convention was its best.

THAT SUN SPOT.

Abbe Mareux, the astronomer, has been watching a monster sun-spot through the great telescope at the Paris exposition. It is 25,000 miles in diameter—four times the diameter of the earth. The Abbe is a believer in the theory that these great eruptions on the sun mean hot weather on the earth, and therefore prophesies a torrid term.

This spot will reappear by the sun's rotation about July 10, and Mr. Henry C. Maine, the Rochester sun-spot man, predicts heat and storms on that date and for the following three or four days—with a recurrence every twenty-five and a half days, as the spot reappears, through the summer.

DEMOCRACY'S PLATFORM.

As was expected, because it always has been so, the Democratic party goes before the country this year on a negative platform. From beginning to end, with the exception of the free silver plank, the platform is a denunciation of the Republican administration and of the Republican congress. It is in all respects exactly the kind of a platform the people of the country expected to come from the Kansas City gathering.

The "monster of imperialism" is first trotted out and is declared to be the paramount issue of the campaign. Of course the imperialistic plank is devoted to Republican abuse. The Democrats have erected an imaginary bogy man but do not tell how to get rid of him. In fact, they do not even demand that a foot of territory which has been acquired shall be surrendered.

On the other hand, they demand that Cuba be given an independent government, exactly what the Republican party is giving to that island. They demand that a stable government be organized in the Philippines, the same thing President McKinley has not only promised but is actually performing.

The use of the military in the Philippines is condemned but it is not explained how a stable government is to be provided the inhabitants of those islands until the insurrection has been stamped out.

Fearing the effect of an anti-imperialistic plank on the party the platform contains a plank favorable to expansion, hoping to be able to explain the difference to the satisfaction of the voters. But American citizens will understand the situation. They are not afraid of so-called imperialism. The cry was raised in the time of Washington that he would make himself king. Democrats tried to make the voters believe that Gen. Grant would make himself an emperor. The howl is fruitless now as it has been in the past. There is nothing in the present situation to cause alarm, and, furthermore, the voters are quite well acquainted with the frothings of the Democratic party.

The trust plank is what was expected and is not as clear-cut as that adopted by the Republicans at Philadelphia. Indeed, it is mostly fault-finding with Republicans. No explanation is given why the Democratic representatives in congress solidly opposed the passage of the radical anti-trust measure proposed by the Republican representatives.

The studied effort to subordinate the free silver plank is fruitless in view of the fact that it was the one real question before the convention. At any rate Democrats, try as they may, cannot divorce their candidate from his pet hobby. With Bryan at the head of the ticket free silver is made a leading issue without regard to its position in the platform. Bryan and free silver cannot be separated.

All the isms which made the Chicago platform of four years ago so obnoxious to such a large per cent of the voters are incorporated in the Kansas City document. This is an appeal to anarchism and blind and unreasonable prejudice. The attack on the policy of protection was expected, as Democracy seems to have but little use for any legislation which brings prosperity to the working men and a fair per cent profit to investors.

Of course the Democratic party believes our cherished institutions are in great peril because it is not managing them and the platform asks that Democracy may be permitted to do the saving act.

On the whole, the platform is a reflection of Bryan and the Democratic party—a fault-finding document with nothing to commend it except such portions as agree with what is being done by the present national administration.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

The New York World is a Democratic newspaper, but it believes in sound money, is opposed to populism and repudiation in the Democratic party, and has much fault to find with the forcing of the 16 to 1 doctrine upon Democracy.

The World does not believe that on such a platform Democrats have a ghost of a chance to carry New York state, and, further, that Mr. Bryan's contest for the Presidency is hopeless on such a declaration of principles.

The World proceeds to show how the free silver plank carried in the resolutions committee, and it analyzes the vote as follows:

Sixteen to one carried in committee at Kansas City by 26 to 24. The vote analyzes interestingly:

Five of the twenty-six free-silver votes represented Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii, that have no electoral votes, no say in the Presidential election. If these votes be dropped and also the vote of Alaska against free silver, the committee stood for 16 to 1, 21; against 16 to 1, 23, with Montana, one of the original free-silver states, refusing to vote.

The twenty-one states whose representatives imposed 16 to 1 upon the party have in all only 148 electoral votes—less than one-third of the electoral college.

Of these twenty-one states, eight—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Oregon, North Dakota, Vermont and Washington—are concededly Republican. These certainly Republican states have 53 electoral votes. Sixteen to one, therefore, got the representatives of only 95 electoral votes that Mr. Bryan can plausibly claim—about one-fifth of the electoral college.

The twenty-three states whose representatives voted against 16 to 1 have 291 electoral votes—two-thirds of the electoral college. They include all the states that in other circumstances could be classed as doubtful—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin—states that cast 176 electoral votes and decide Presidential elections.

Only four rock-ribbed Democratic states voted for 16 to 1—Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina.

Nine normally and naturally Democratic states voted against 16 to 1—Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia—all of them in the original "Solid South."

Sixteen to one was overwhelmingly rejected by the Democratic and doubtful states, and was enforced upon the party by the representatives of Republican and Populist states in conjunction with the delegates from five territories.

It is not difficult to believe, after the above analysis, that the real leaders of the Democratic party were right when they declared at Kansas City that with free silver in the platform, every doubtful state will be found in the Republican column.

If war with China results, Admiral Dewey will ask to be placed on active duty. The country would be glad to know that he was again in command of our navy in Eastern waters.

Thirty persons were killed in the United States Wednesday while celebrating the Fourth. However, that is not a heavy death rate for the tons of powder burned.

This is the beginning of the end of China.

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Some time ago, Governor Roosevelt, in an address, discussed what he deems the necessity of people in this age of the world leading more strenuous lives. In other words, we should not bow to events, but struggle to bend them to our own aims and ends, so long as the latter are high and noble. Consequently, he pleaded for a more aggressive form of home education for our children. They should not be taught to be cowardly, to yield tamely to injustice, to give up supinely if a task be hard. He believes in the inculcation of personal courage, and declared that mothers owe it to their young sons to teach the justice and propriety of taking their own part, in place of tamely submitting to boyish injustice or bullying on the part of their comrades.

There are few intelligent people, we imagine, who will not agree with him in these propositions. But since his nomination for the Vice Presidency, our friends the enemy have taken up this address, and are endeavoring to make it appear that Roosevelt desires our children to be trained to be bullies. This is absurdly untrue, as all his neighbors at Oyster Bay can testify. His boys are trained to be little gentlemen, scrupulous of the rights of others, while insistent upon a like respect for their own rights. Nor, in what he said on this topic regarding the nation is their interpretation any the less false and misleading. It was not that we should become a national bully, but that we should insist upon a recognition by other countries of our place among the world-leaders.

American life is strenuous in one sense. We are a pushing, wide-awake people, taken as a whole. But it is really a minority who thus leaven the mass. There is a large class who lack the strenuous spirit which Roosevelt advocates, and who, therefore, decry the men who possess it—especially in business. The man who has made his life successful commercially, who has accumulated wealth, for instance, always has a crop of passive enemies who hate him simply because he has been more successful than they. This is the spirit of the craven, and it was this, whether in the individual or the nation, against which Governor Roosevelt was pleading when he urged parents to mould the plastic minds of their children along lines of courage and high endeavor.

ARGUMENT REFUTES ITSELF.

"What business," asks the New York Herald, "has the United States in China anyway? It is not at war with China; it has no interests in any Chinese scramble; there is no earthly reason why it should dispatch a fleet or an army to co-operate with the allied forces, and none why it should join a European concert to control the government and determine the fate of the Celestial empire."

Upon the Herald theory, if the light of the world's civilization were about to be snuffed out, the United States would have no interest in the catastrophe. Our duty according to the Herald would be to keep our hands off. It would matter not how many of our citizens, how many representative men, beautiful women and innocent children were offered up as a sacrifice to blind fanaticism and ferocious ignorance, the United States should dumbly and uncomplainingly witness the disaster.

It would matter not what treaty rights were invaded, what concessions granted to and accepted in good faith, were violated, our duty would be to supinely acquiesce not only in the violation of those rights, but in the slaughter of our citizens.

The Herald continues in this strain: "The fact is that the ambitious course of the government is but another illustration of the imperialism that has got into the heads of Mr. McKinley and his Republican advisers, and which, if it keeps on, will lead the country into all sorts of mischievous tomfoolery and danger."

Is it imperialism to see that the American flag is honored, to see that American citizenship is a guaranty of protection and safety in any land under the sun? And has it become "tomfoolery" to see that the rights of this government are protected in whatever emergency shall have arisen in any land or clime upon this earth?

Is it a dangerous thing for the Republic to resent, and demand reparation for the assassination of her citizens who have been solemnly guaranteed an asylum and safe residence in any country on the globe? To the man of ordinary common sense, it looks as though the argument of the Herald refuted itself.

SENATOR HOAR TALKS.

Senator Hoar's position on the pending campaign is honest and patriotic. He has been an anti-expansionist of pronounced type, and he still adheres to the belief that we should not permanently retain the Philippines. He frankly states that, though he does not approve of McKinley's position on the expansion issue, there is no doubt of the President's absolute sincerity; while Mr. Bryan he declares to be "utterly untrustworthy."

Mr. Hoar will support the Republican ticket, and work for its success. In explaining why he adopts this course, he points out the obvious fact that, had it not been for Mr. Bryan and his followers, there would have been no war in the Philippines. It will be remembered by all that the Democrats in congress, supported by their party throughout the Union, were insistent upon going to war with Spain, and bitterly assailed the Republican administration for its alleged indisposition to rush headlong into war.

The war came when events justified it. The destruction of Spain's power in the Philippines by Admiral Dewey placed upon us the duty of maintaining order. The archipelago came into our hands as one result of the conflict. It is easy to provoke a war, but no one can measure the results which will legitimately follow. Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party refuse to accept the results of the Spanish war, so far as the Philippines are concerned.

Mr. Hoar well says "the election of Mr. Bryan would not better matters." Hence he will do his part in the coming campaign for the re-election of McKinley and the triumph of the Republican party.

Thirty-seven speeches seconding the nomination of Presidential candidates were made by members of the Prohibition national convention at Chicago Thursday. This fact alone suggests the propriety of the admission of the Prohibitionists to a fusion with the Democrats and Populists.

FREE SILVER AGAIN AN ISSUE.

In spite of the most vehement protests of the experienced and conservative leaders of the Democratic party, and against the judgment of four-fifths of the delegates to the Kansas City convention, that body last night again went on record as favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other nation.

The contest over the silver plank was the feature of the convention, easily overshadowing every other question. Conservative Democrats warned the delegates that a specific declaration for the dead issue would land every doubtful state in the Republican column.

It was pointed out that not only was free silver defeated four years ago, but as an issue in every campaign since it has gone down under the ballots of the freemen of the country. Expostulations and entreaties were in vain. Bryan dominated the convention. A political imperialist, a dictator and a despot, he compelled the delegates to sign the party's death warrant, and the declaration for free silver stands out as one of the important planks in the Democratic platform.

This action is recognized by politicians in all parties as meaning certain defeat at the polls. Four years ago thousands of loyal Democratic citizens left their party because, under the name of Democracy, it surrendered to Populism and fanaticism. Now that its partnership with Populism has again been renewed these Democrats will remain away and must again cast their fortunes with the Republican party.

The workingmen who, four years ago, were led to believe there could be no prosperity only through the free coinage of silver, have seen that the Democratic teachers were promulgating a false doctrine and that genuine prosperity came, as it always comes, as the result of the wise enactments of the Republican party. Experience of the past four years has taught them wisdom and they will refuse to again swallow the nostrum prescribed by Dr. Bryan.

One has but to read the warnings sounded at Kansas City by the experienced party leaders to become convinced that they are without hope of success with Bryan as a candidate standing on such a platform as that adopted. But the party must reap from the seeds of fusion which it sowed four years ago. The unholy alliance is yet in force. Nothing but another overwhelming defeat will bring Democracy to its senses and teach it that the American people have no use for such a negative aggregation.

The feeling against free silver was strong at Kansas City, but stronger than this feeling was the will of Bryan, the greatest political boss of the century. To his dictatorship all bowed the knee, even though it is understood that in so doing every iota of hope of victory in November went glimmering.

Mr. Bryan had his way and the only thing for Democrats, real Democrats, to do is to assist in defeating him, for it is only through such a course that true Democracy can be saved from utter annihilation.

ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

It has already been demonstrated that the great popularity of Governor Roosevelt was not confined to the Philadelphia convention which nominated him for vice president. His trip through the West proves that he is extremely popular in that section, and his journey has been one continued ovation such as few Americans have ever received.

From every point of view the nomination of Roosevelt will bring strength to the Republican party. He has the splendid courage which does not falter whether he is facing the enemy on foreign soil or unlawful combinations at home. His frankness and manliness is refreshing in the politics of to-day, and the people of the whole country are charmed with him because he is one of them and desires to be nothing else.

The delegates at Philadelphia made no mistake when they insisted, in spite of would-be bosses, in spite of the earnest protest of Roosevelt himself, in making the New York man the nominee for second place on the national ticket.

AN UNPATRIOTIC PLANK.

One lamentable result is sure to follow the pronouncement of the Kansas City convention against the retention of the Philippines. This action will rouse the hopes of the insurgent leaders. The Hong Kong junta will again become active, in spreading among the natives the belief that if Bryan is elected the American army and fleet will be withdrawn and Aguinaldo and his friends be triumphant.

This means a recrudescence of the insurrection, the murder of more American soldiers, and the prolongation of the hopeless struggle until after the November elections at least. It will take the defeat of the Democratic party to end the guerilla war there. The voters of the nation can do even more effective work in putting it down than can our forces there. They can do it by burying Bryan and his platform fathoms deep under an avalanche of ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt.

GERMAN EMPEROR MEANS BUSINESS.

The murder of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister to China, has aroused all Germany, and the speech of Emperor William, June 3, demanding vengeance, is endorsed by the united German press. Ships and men will soon be on their way to China and the tottering empire of the East will soon understand that it must pay a heavy penalty for the wanton killing of the ambassador.

The emperor's speech leaves no doubt as to what Germany will do. There is no equivocation in the language used by the ruler of that mighty empire. In plain terms he announced his purpose to avenge the murder of the ambassador, and declared that the flag which China had insulted should wave, with those of other nations, over the walls of Pekin.

The world will approve of the sentiment and determination of the German emperor and his people. It is an occasion which calls for prompt action and the measures adopted should be of the most radical kind.

Queer to see the Democratic platform denounce the Dingley tariff law when not one of their orators or newspapers dares to make it an issue.

The question as to whether free silver is an issue will not be debatable after the November election.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

One of the best points yet made in the presidential campaign of this year was brought out by Senator Hoar in a speech made at a small dinner party a few days ago.

The senator said that in a great campaign like this the voters spend too much time in discussing what has been done by the party in power. This is not so much to be wondered at because the platforms tell of what has been, the one "pointing with pride" which the other "views with alarm."

Senator Hoar called attention to the necessity of looking ahead at the questions to be met by the candidates of the party successful at the polls. The next four years great and grave problems must be solved, either by the Republican party under McKinley or the Democratic party under Bryan. The voters should discuss these problems and determine which man and which party is best able to grapple with them.

And in deciding which party to entrust with the management of national affairs their position on the great questions in the past must be considered that a reasonable conclusion may be reached.

Senator Hoar has made a most telling point and one which voters should not forget. Look ahead and see what must be met; then decide which party to trust. If voters will conscientiously do this the success of the Republican party is doubly assured.

THE PRESIDENT AND OHIO.

There will not be a passive campaign in Ohio this year so far as Republicans are concerned. The President is taking a deep interest in Ohio politics, and is giving considerable attention to preliminary arrangements. He proposes that the national organization shall assist the state committee, and that from start to finish the fight must be vigorous and aggressive.

Since Ohio changed her state elections from October to November not so much effort has been made to roll up big majorities. While she was an October state both parties made it their battle-ground, because of the effect the result might have on the November states. Since then the state has been caused to be so reliably Republican that it has not assumed such a degree of national importance.

This year, however, the President proposes that everything shall be done which will aid in rolling up a big Republican plurality. The organization will be more complete than it has been for years, outside talent will be used on the stump, and every Republican is expected to do his part in administering to Democracy the greatest defeat it has ever experienced in the Buckeye state.

SENATOR HILL'S POPULARITY.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, was easily the hero of the Kansas City convention. There are excellent reasons for this. Above and beyond all else, Senator Hill is a Democrat. He is a Democrat of the old school. He would have his party pursue a policy consistent with its history, leaving to the judgment of the American voter whether that policy happened to be preferable to any one, or that of a dozen other parties.

He would have a well defined organization backing a well defined idea and would trust to the judgment of the masses which idea put forth was most worthy of acceptance. He would not sacrifice the integrity of his party on account of either the fear or favor of Populists or so-called Silver Republicans. He would enunciate a platform upon which the party could stand in victory or in defeat.

David B. Hill was a Democrat before Bryan was born. He has written and assisted in making Democratic platforms for the past twenty years. He is a veteran embodying in his personality all for which the Democracy has fought since the civil war, with the exception of the campaign of 1896.

It is therefore no wonder that Hill has been received with enthusiastic plaudits in the Kansas City convention, despite the opposition of Tammany to his advancement, and any honor which the rest of the convention might choose to confer upon him. There are thousands of the "old guard" in the Democracy who would be glad to vote for David B. Hill for President but whose attitude in the present campaign will be largely determined by the treatment accorded him by a convention dominated by the Ice trust through Mr. Croker, and by William J. Bryan.

THE BRYAN FRONT PORCH.

Jim Creelman, "special commissioner for the New York Journal," has been in Lincoln at the home of Mr. Bryan during convention week. As an expert fitthrower he has been a gorgeous success during his brief stay at the home of the "peerless" one. He has seen Mrs. Bryan actually engaged in the task of sweeping the front porch, a task from which ordinary housewives seldom shrink, and has recorded the fact in the paper he represents.

Far be it from The Blade to disparage the efforts of Mrs. Bryan to keep the front porch clean. Her regard for cleanliness is a laudable one, but with due and proper respect for Mrs. Bryan, who is an estimable as well as a typical American wife and mother, The Blade would suggest that the Democratic national committee furnish a janitor for the front porch work during the remainder of the campaign.

A BIRD OF ILL-OMEN.

It is a bad time for prophets of evil, but the New Orleans Times-Democrat indulges in vaticinations of a most gloomy nature. It declares that the coming political campaign will "affect the very life of the republic. How portentous! But we have heard that before.

That was the Democratic cry in 1884; it was repeated in 1888; in 1892, it was the burden of their grief; in 1896 it was similarly the keynote. Whenever the stars in their courses fight against Democracy, this cry is accentuated. The country is going to the demnition bowwows, and nothing but Democratic success can save it, is their standard bogie.

But "the republic" is pretty solid on its foundations. Its life is not hanging by a thread. There is no one plotting against it. And when real peril arrives, the patriotism of the nation always rallies to ward off the danger—as it did in 1861, when the Democratic party tried to disrupt the country, and in 1896 when the same party tried to Mexicanize its currency system.

Charley Towne now knows what his new political associates think of him.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Until further notice, we withdraw all special offers, and the regular price of $1 a year for the Weekly Blade will prevail. As compared with the price of other staple commodities, $1 a year is very little for a good weekly newspaper. With the recent advance of print paper and other material necessary to publication, a lower price is impossible.

However, for the summer months we do not invite yearly subscriptions (except at above price), as the demand for The Blade will be almost wholly on a campaign or three months basis. Therefore, we will say for the months of June and July the price for a single three months' subscription will be 25 cents. For small clubs, 15 cents per name.

Since there will be a great demand for The Blade as a campaign paper, we will make special confidential rates to those who desire to raise clubs for campaign circulation. All interested should drop us a postal card. For that matter we hope some one in every town will take an interest in placing a large club in their locality this summer. It is an easy matter to raise a club of one hundred or more three months names on the terms we have to offer, and $5 to $10 profit to the club raiser may be earned in a single day's work.

TO REPEAL THE GOEBEL LAW

This week an important conference of Kentucky Democrats was held, the subject discussed being the repeal of the Goebel election law. The retention of this law on the statute books of that state has been consistently opposed by many of the Democratic leaders, and there is a widespread demand for its repeal.

It is this law which was responsible for the turmoil and bloodshed through which Kentucky has passed and it is certain to create trouble as long as it remains in force. It is so unfair, so partial, that it cannot be countenanced by any fair-minded Democrat.

It is through this law that Beckham is now governor and it is because of this unjust act that its author is now dead. Kentucky should be fair and manly enough to repeal the law and Governor Beckham cannot do a more popular thing than to call a special session of the legislature for this express purpose.

THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS

Arrangements are on foot, under the auspices of the Bureau of American Republics, for a Pan-American Congress, to be held within a year at the City of Mexico. A tentative program has been arranged, which embraces the following topics:

1. Subjects discussed by the former conference which the new conference may decide to consider.
2. Arbitration.
3. International court of claims.
4. Measures for the protection of industry, agriculture and commerce. Development of the means of communication between the countries composing the union. Consular, port and customs regulations. Statistics.
5. Reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics.

The initial Pan-American congress had its inception with James G. Blaine, and was held in Washington during Harrison's administration, when Mr. Blaine was secretary of state. It was a tentative gathering, and many of the questions raised were postponed for consideration at some future meeting. The fullness of time has come when they may be taken up with profit to the nations concerned. It is to be hoped that the gathering will be productive of benefit to our sister republics as well as ourselves.

THE YEAR'S GOLD OUTPUT.

When the South African war broke out, some of the silver shouters in the United States declared that the reduction in the output of gold, due to the closing of the Rand mines, would spread world-wide disaster. The business and financial men of America and Europe paid no attention to these gloomy predictions, knowing full well that the accumulated stock of gold was amply sufficient. Director of the Mint Roberts now shows that the output of the yellow metal for this year will practically equal the phenomenal yield for 1899, despite the shutdown of the South African mines.

Mr. Roberts says $300,000,000 is a fair estimate of the year's yield, and after peace has come, provided no new disturbing factors intervene, the world's gold output will not be long in reaching $400,000,000 per annum. Although South Africa remains at the head of the column, the United States, now that the Klondike and Cape Nome are both producing, is likely to follow but a little way behind. He estimates the gold output of the Klondike for this year at $18,000,000, and about $10,000,000 from Cape Nome. The South African disturbance affected last year's total, as well as this, but obviously for not so long a time, and so if the world's total keeps up to $300,000,000 it will mean a gratifying increase in other quarters.

JONES IS BLUFFING.

When Chairman Jones, of the Democratic national committee, goes on record as saying the party this year will carry all the states it swept in 1896 he is talking for effect and without any substantial hope of having his prophecy come true.

Four years ago South Dakota went Democratic by less than 200 votes, and Wyoming was placed in the Democratic column by less than 400 votes. These states are almost certain to go for McKinley and Roosevelt this year. The decadence of the silver issue and the prominence of the expansion question will make these states certainly Republican. Washington is in the same list.

As for Kansas, what reason is there for believing Bryan will carry that state? With the unbounded prosperity of the farmers and with a solid Republican delegation in Congress, the turning from Democratic fallacies, Kansas will give her electoral vote to McKinley.

The West will not be stampeded to Bryan. The East is solidly against him. The South will not be solidly for him. It looks as if the very stars are fighting the battles of the Republican party, and that overwhelming defeat is in store for Bryan in spit of the optimistic Jones.

The United States very promptly refused the request of the six Chinese viceroys that our forces should not participate in the advance on Pekin. If the Chinese government can not protect our minister and citizens, then that plain duty devolves upon this government.

Republicans have more to fear from over-confidence in this campaign than from the assaults of Democrats.

THE BOY KING OF SPAIN.

To little Alfonso of Spain fell the uncommon lot of being born a king. He came into this world six months after the death of his father, and so succeeded to the throne at his birth.

The king and queen had hoped for a son, but Alfonso XII only lived to see his two daughters, and the son did not come until he was lying cold in the Escurial.

The queen regent is a woman of character and judgment, and it is said that she has brought up the fatherless child with such good sense and tact that he bids fair to be a worthy wearer of the weighty crown of Spain.

From the day when Alfonso XIII first saw the light at the Madrid palace on May 17, 1886, his mother has never left him, for the little king was very delicate, and was at death's door when he was four years old. Now Alfonso though small for his age this fourteenth birthday has just passed, and delicate looking, is a fairly strong lad. He had a very happy childhood with his two elder sisters, the Infantas Mercedes and Maria, spending much time in the open air, and little troubled by lessons in early years. His two great delights when quite a wee fellow were to go out with a pocketful of new money to give away to the poor, and to watch the soldiers drilling and changing guard. He was very particular about receiving and returning the salutes, and his military tastes were encouraged by a boy regiment being formed for him at San Sebastin, where the Spanish court went every summer for sea bathing.

When Alfonso was still too small to properly fill a royal chair, he had to appear at court receptions, where he behaved with much dignity. From the care of his Basque nurse he passed to an English governess, and thence, at the age of ten, to the tutelage of a military governor. Since then Alfonso has worked hard and well at the many branches of study which befit a king, till at fourteen he is a clever, thoughtful and accomplished boy, fully aware of the dignity and responsibility of his position. It has been said that the Spanish-American war made such a deep impression upon the young king that for nights he scarcely slept, and he was most eager to visit the wounded in the hospitals.

Alfonso much resembles his mother, having fair hair and blue eyes. He is beloved by his people, and wins all hearts in the palace. The king is rapidly growing out of childhood, has exchanged his pet pony for a chestnut horse, and does late every night. Till he comes of age at eighteen, four years hence, Alfonso will have a busy time, for besides his work he is to travel in order to widen his ideas beyond the somewhat narrow grooves of Spanish court life.

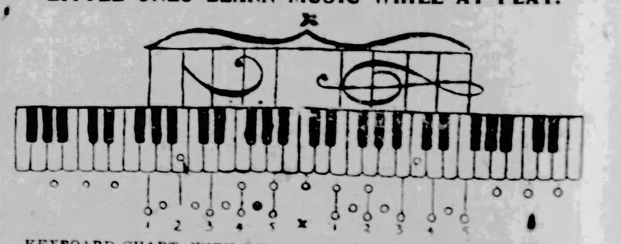
MOTHER GOOSE FOR HOT WEATHER.

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To get some lemonade.
But Jill said: "Jack, we'd best go back,
It's ninety in the shade."

So Jack and Jill came down the hill,
And sat beneath a tree.
They said: "We'll climb some other time,
But not in June, you see!"

Little Jack Horner
Sat in a corner,
Hugging a cake of ice;
His fingers he froze
And also his nose,
But he thought it was awfully nice!
—Brooklyn Eagle.

LITTLE ONES LEARN MUSIC WHILE AT PLAY.



KEYBOARD CHART, WITH DISKS IN POSITION ON LINES AND SPACES OF STAFFS, the DISKS ON SECOND LINE OF BASS STAFF AND THIRD SPACE OF TREBLE STAFF HAVING BEEN SLIPPED TO KEYS. THIS ILLUSTRATION ALSO SHOWS THE DISKS IN POSITION ON LEGER LINES.

An apparatus for teaching music to kindergarten children has been devised by a western genius. It consists of a piano keyboard, a box of lettered, figured disks, a box of vari-colored time sticks, and music tablets.

The time sticks are of different lengths, and with these the children are taught to realize the various time values. Whole notes are represented by sticks of considerable length, half-notes by sticks just half as long, quarter-notes by sticks one-half the length of half-note sticks, etc. The child then actually makes for himself pictures exactly representing the value of the different notes used in music. The clefs and the numbers and lines in the staff are taught by means of the chart and the colored disks. The children learn to place the disks properly by means of rhymes like this:

In groups of two and groups of three.
The black keys now we'll always see.
The white keys, we notice, stand in a row.
And the names of all we soon will know.

By making a sort of a game out of the study, the pupil soon learns the principles of piano-playing and of music in general.

What a Difference It Makes.

She—Am I the first woman you ever loved?

He—Yes. Am I the first man who ever loved you?

She (temptuously)—You are insulting!—London Tit-Bits.

High-Handed Extravagance.

"Jacky Jones never carried an umbrella; he says it's plebeian."

"Plebeian?"

"Yes, he says it looks as if you couldn't afford to get rained on."—Indianapolis Journal.

Suits the Tailors.

"Well," said the observant boarder, "the Supreme court of the United States has decided that the Kentucky gentleman is a misfit Taylor."

"I do not so understand the decision," added the cross-eyed boarder. "The court merely added that it was not its duty to inspect the suit."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A HINT TO FAKIRS

"Here you are!" cried the street fakir. "A large assortment of useful ornament and indispensable household articles, the small sum of nine cents, reduced to nine cents each—formerly were ten."

Gabrielle and Claude passed.

"See what a large number of women have gathered around," said Claude. "Women very seldom stand around street fakirs, you know. I wonder why they are so interested."

"I wonder why, now?" echoed Claude sarcastically.

"Only nine cents, remember!" continued the fakir. "Only nine cents!"

Gabrielle turned suddenly and inquired:

"Only nine cents!" she exclaimed. "Did you hear that, Claude? I must have one."

"What are they?" he asked.

"I don't know," she answered. "But only nine cents! Just think! And I suppose the price has been cut down from——"

But Claude grasped her arm and escorted her, gently but firmly, through the crowded street.—Indianapolis Sun.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.65
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In order to address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern. Give full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1852 Gretchen Frock.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 Years.

1853—Madge Sunbonnet.

Sizes for 2, 4 and 6 years. Nothing are comfortable and useful for children as the "Mother Hubbard" frock has ver been designed. A pretty new model here portrayed. It is box-plaited back d front. Its special feature is the deep

circular collar that fits flat over the yoke without a shoulder seam. The sleeve is full and in one piece. Silk, woolen and cotton fabrics are suitable for this model with the collar of all-over lace or embroidery.

The new sun-bonnet has a full back drawn in place by ribbon and is suitable for all kinds of cotton fabrics and China silk. Trimmed with a frill of embroidery or lace.

903—Bristol House Gown.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A comfortable and becoming house gown suitable for any of the favorite cotton or light weight woolen fabrics. It is tight fitting in the back and the fullness in front is held in place by a girdle

orbelt fastened in the under arm seams. The large collar is quite effective and may be of all-over lace or embroidery, or of the material trimmed in any way preferred. This collar may be omitted if desired, and trimmed to simulate a deep collar or yoke.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

Victoria Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. To complete a cotting or school frock this waist will be found quite desirable. This waist had four clusters of narrow tucks in front and two in the back, with a slight fullness at the waist line. The plain shirt sleeve is finished with a cuff. It is suitable for silk, woolen or cotton fabrics.

1833—Adair Skirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A favorite design cut with circular front and sides and a full box-plaited back. It is suitable

for any of the favorite gown fabrics, and may be trimmed in any preferred way.

1630—Esmond Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. An extremely stylish and becoming design to complete a gown of any of the soft, pretty, cotton or silk fabrics. The design is of surplice effect with plain shoulders opening over a full

chemisette. The fichu which extends across the shoulders and is cut to fit, is tucked organdie mousseline de soie or India linen trimmed with lace and insertion. It may be made separately from the waist so that various changes may be made.

1837—Millie Apron.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years—A standard model designed to cover the entire dress, except the sleeves. It is cut with the side-seems only, and has but little

fullness. This apron is practical and easy to make and launder. It can be made of cambric or gingham and a sash of the material drawn through. More dressy ones are made of nainsook and lawn, daintily edged with lace or embroidery, and the sash of some pretty colored ribbon.

1841—Ladysmith Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure—A stylish and desirable model for all kinds of general and outing wear. It is quite full in front, at the waist-line, and the plain back extends over the shoulder to the front, where it forms a narrow-pointed yoke. It has the regula-

tion shirt sleeves, finished with a cuff. Heavy cotton and woolen fabrics are the favorite materials, simply finishing with stitching.

A STERN REBUKE TO AN IGNORANT INQUIRER

In a certain skirmish a Colonel —— (general he came to call himself) got a slight scratch on his leg. The wound was a matter of great glory to him and he nursed it through after days, getting lamer with every year, that the memory of his bravery might ever be near him.

One day, late in his life, as he sat nursing his leg and pondering the glorious past a young man visiting the family for the first time approached and sympathetically remarked:

"Lame, general?"

"Yes, sir," after a pause, and with inexpressible solemnity, "I am lame."

"Been riding, sir?"

"No," with rebuking sternness, "I have not been riding."

"Ah, slipped on the ice, general?"

"No, sir," with actual ferocity.

"Perhaps, then, you have sprained your ankle, sir?"

With a painful slowness the old man lifted his pet leg in both hands, set it carefully on the floor, rose slowly from his chair and, looking down upon the unfortunate youth with mingled pity and wrath, burst forth in the sublimity of woe:

"Go read the history of your country, you puppy!"

The Very One to Take.

"I don't see what you like about this flat, Clara."

"Well, Clarence, it's the only one we've looked at that fits our Navajo rug."

There Are Others.

"That's a cozy-looking couch, old man."

"Yes, but I never go near it."

"What's the matter?"

"Well, there are only three pillows that I'm allowed to put my head on, and I can't stand the wear and tear of picking them out from the other seven."—Baltimore American.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON

Democratic Ticket Nominated at Kansas City.

FIGHT ON THE PLATFORM

Eastern Democrats Turned Down, and Outcome Will Be Told at the Polls.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was last night unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes, and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last thirty-six hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late in the afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the Presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been tedious delays due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready, the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

The first session, beginning at 10 in the morning, was entirely fruitless of results, and it was not until late in the afternoon when the second session had begun that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates, and there was little delay in giving its unanimous approval. This removed the last chance for an open rupture on questions of principle and left the way clear for the supreme event of the day, the nomination of the Presidential candidate. The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to their utmost, but the doorkeepers were given liberal instructions under which the aisles, areas and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit. When the call of states began, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham, of that state,

Placed in Nomination.

made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the Presidency. The orator was strong-voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William Jennings Bryan.

His close started the demonstration of the day and in common purpose the vast concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. A huge oil portrait of Bryan measuring fifteen feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of twenty thousand yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations, and much more, was added to this final tribute to the leader. When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was

Seconded by Hill.

reached that state yielded to Senator Hill, of New York. The audience had anxiously awaited the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker, and as he took the platform he was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience. He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the workingmen, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. When Hill declared with dramatic emphasis that the candidate would have the support of his party—a united party—there was tremendous applause at the suggestion of Democratic unity. Aside from the brilliant eulogy of Bryan, the speech of the New York leader was chiefly significant and attractive in its strong plea for unity.

"It is a time for unity, not for division," he exclaimed, to the rapturous approval of the great multitude facing him. The eloquent Daniels, of Virginia, added his glowing tribute to the candidate, while former Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, spoke for his state and for the East; Governor McMillin, of Tennessee, voiced the wishes of a state which had "furnished three presidents;" Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet-voiced and pleasant-faced woman alternate from Utah seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the state of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, and giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice presidential nomination was allowed to go over until to-morrow.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates were in complete sympathy with this expression was shown by the terrific and long sustained applause, lasting over 22 minutes and exceeding the ovations usually accorded the favorites of the party. Following this, the announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained in the platform received only faint and illy-sustained recognition, the applause being limited to a few minutes. It was regarded as a significant showing on the sentiment of the delegates, quite as convincing as the terms of the platform they had put forward.

Web Davis' Flop.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior under McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

But the great battle of the convention had not been fought under the eyes of cheering thousands, but in the privacy of the closely guarded quarters of the committee on platform. Here was waged throughout Wednesday night and Tuesday morning one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever racked this historic party. On the one hand was the influence of Bryan and the absolute unity of devotion felt toward him, and the cause of silver with which his name is inseparably linked. On the other hand were many patriarchs of the party, men like Daniels, of Virginia, insisting that the very life of the organization was endangered by changing its old issues, and that the duty of the hour called for new issues based on new and vital events. This contest was at last narrowed down to the one issue of specifically reaffirming the party's adherence to a 16 to 1 standard, as desired by Mr. Bryan, or of reaffirming the silver plank in most general terms. And on this issue the brains, the sagacity, the persuasive eloquence and the best ability of the convention was for the last thirty-six hours been engaged in a battle royal for supremacy. And out of this fierce strife the adherents of Bryan emerged scarred but victorious. They have written the platform in their own way, with 16 to 1. But it was a victory by a scratch, for a single vote would have turned the scale. And it has not been a victory without concession, for in the final draft silver is no longer "paramount," it is far down in the platform, while in the very forefront is the declaration that imperialism is the "paramount issue for this campaign."

Kansas City, July 6.—The roll call of the states for a ballot for vice-president was ordered at 2:10 this afternoon.

The first ballot gave Stevenson 559 1-2 votes.

Changes were rapidly made from Hill, Towne and Patrick to Stevenson, and the latter's nomination was made unanimous.

Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 6.—The final day of the Democratic national convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convention week, and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable did not forsake the sweltering crowds to-day.

At 10:45 Chairman Richardson advanced to the front of the platform, a great bouquet of sweet peas in his hand, and with a sweep of the gavel cut off the strains of the band, slowly stilled the confusion and brought the convention to order for its third day's work. But it was some minutes before there was sufficient quiet for the opening invocation, then the big audience arose while Rev. Rabbi Mayer, of Kansas City, delivered a prayer breathing the sense of responsibility resting upon the convention.

Immediately following the prayer the call of states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency. Great confusion prevailed, and very few of the delegates were aware of what was going on until Alabama and Arkansas had been passed, and California was called. Then the doughty form and stern face of Senator White emerged from the Californians and demanded to know what was going on and that the aisles be cleared of the disorderly intruders. When the chairman responded that California was being called for nominations, Senator White said that California yielded to Arkansas.

Stevenson Named.

"And Arkansas yields to Illinois to place in nomination Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois," shouted Jeff Davis, the Democratic candidate for governor of Arkansas standing on a chair and receiving a cheer for his mention of Stevenson. Now all business was suspended, as the confusion had become so overpowering that the call of the secretaries was inaudible above the roar. The police and sergeants-at-arms struggled vainly to dispossess the mob which was now well nigh in control of the floor. Men fought to retain their places, and there were many exciting encounters, which at times threatened to precipitate a fight under the eyes of the multitude. It took 15 minutes to restore some semblance of order, and then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative James Williams, presented the name of Stevenson.

Mr. Williams spoke rapidly and briefly, and at his mention of Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois was on its feet cheering wildly. Kansas was up, as was Alabama, Arkansas, Minnesota and a large number of delegates in different parts of the hall. The applause, while vigorous, was short, not lasting above a minute.

When the roll-call reached Connecticut that state gave way to Minnesota amid cheers and cries of "Towne." L. A. Rosing, of Minnesota, then took the platform to present the name of Charles A. Towne.

Towne's Name Presented.

By degrees the enthusiasm spread throughout the delegations and in a short time men were up in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was much less than that which had risen to the name of Stevenson.

New York Urges Hill.

While the galleries were enthusing over Mr. Towne, there was an excited little group about the chair of ex-Senator Hill. In it was Croker.

"You must take the nomination and save the day," said Edward Murphy, excitedly. "I cannot, I cannot," replied Hill, his face white and set. "I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker, leaning over him, while Norman E. Mack and Frank Campbell held Hill, one on each side, and urged him to accept. An excited man from New Jersey, shaking his fingers under Mr. Hill's nose, shouted: "You can't refuse, you can't. The party must have you to save the east."

"I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He's as good as I am," said Hill, and then turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping his hands, he said: "Please don't force this, please don't."

Mr. Murphy then gave an indication of a pre-arranged scheme to nominate by saying to the excited Jersey man: "You keep quiet and it will be all right. We have it fixed."

Meanwhile the confusion continued to be so great in the hall that even if Chairman Richardson had recognized Governor Thomas, of Colorado, to second the nomination of Mr. Towne, not a word of his speech could be heard by either the delegates or the people in the galleries.

Finally, after Governor Thomas had been speaking for a minute or more former Senator White went to the stand and in a ringing voice warned the convention if order was not restored he would move that the galleries be cleared.

Hill's Name Presented.

When Delaware was called the announcement was made that the state would yield to New York. Then the result of the Hill conference was apparent.

A tremendous shout of applause swept through the hall. Delegate Grady, one of the leaders of Tammany hall, had already ascended the platform, and, as he stepped to the front to address the convention the applause and cheering increased. His first sentence rang through the great building in trumpet tones.

"On behalf of the Democracy of New York I present to this convention for the nomination of vice president the name of David B. Hill.

It was dramatic in the extreme. The effect was electric. His words set the convention in a frenzy of enthusiasm. The scene which followed was by far the most tempestuous of the session and the name of Hill echoed and re-echoed through the hall. States' standards were seized and held aloft and the convention was canopied with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs. Delegates and spectators cheered and the great structure fairly shook with the noise, when the galleries became infected with enthusiasm.

Governor Hill, in the meantime had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended it, his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He asked Mr. Grady to yield to him that he might make a statement, but Grady declined. Judge Van Wyck, of the New York delegation, hurried to Governor Hill and began an earnest conversation with him, urging him not to decline the nomination which evidently seemed to be within his grasp. Hill only shook his head.

It was a pretty, even a dramatic display. All the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheering. When finally, Mr. Grady was permitted to be heard he said that Governor Hill might decline but decline or not he should, New York's united and solid 72 votes will be cast to the end for David Bennett Hill.

Senator Grady's Speech.

Mr. Chairman:—On behalf of the united Democracy of the state of New York, I present to this convention as a candidate for vice president, the name of David Bennett Hill. (After some minutes of uproar, partial quiet was restored, and he continued.

"The representatives of the Democratic party of New York state recognize their responsibility to the Democracy of the nation, and believe they appreciate the expectation of the Democracy of the Union, in the presentation of this honored name.

"There is no state in the Union with so much to gain through Democratic success, and so much to lose by Republican triumph, as the state of New York. We are to elect this year not only the entire state ticket from governor to state engineer, not only, as in every other state of the Union, every member of congress, but every member of our state senate and every member of the assembly.

"Desirous of strengthening our hands at home, we desire more to strengthen the national ticket. And we stand here, seventy-two as one man, to pledge you the electoral vote of the state of New York for David B. Hill shall he be the nominee of this convention for vice-president. This is no idle statement. We believe that David Bennett Hill by the side of W. J. Bryan and standing upon this platform is by far the strongest man that can be nominated to the Democracy of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut." (Cheers.)

While Senator Hill on the platform waited for quiet and for Senator Grady to finish his speech he kept repeating:

"I will not take it."

To Senator Grady he said: "This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it."

Emphatically Declines.

but Judge Van Wyck kept urging him to accept and not make a declination.

Hill was obdurate. His face was like marble, his hand trembled and he wiped the perspiration from his brow. While Grady was speaking Hill asked to see Senator Jones and when the chairman of the national committee came the ex-senator said to him:

"Jones, stop this thing. It is not wise. It should not be forced upon me. Help me stop it."

Chairman Jones said: "I will help you. Go on and decline and I'll help you out. I'll see the delegation leaders. You are right. Go on and make your speech." Then Senator Hill advanced to the platform. He stood with head bowed a few minutes expressive of gratitude for the cheers that rolled in heavy volume toward him from every part of the hall and when finally there was a chance of his voice being heard he said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: (Great applause.) While I greatly appreciate the action of the delegation from New York, it is proper for me to say that it is without my approval. (Cries of "No, no.) I appreciate also the friendliness from other states, but I feel that it is my duty to rise here and now and say that for personal reasons I cannot accept this nomination. (Great applause and cries of 'no, no,' and 'you have got to take it.')

"I have not been a candidate. I do not desire to be a candidate and I must not be nominated by this convention. (Applause and cheering and cries of 'you must, you must.')

"There are gentlemen here whose names have been or will be presented to this convention any one of which is stronger than my own. (Cries of no, no.) There is no difficulty whatever in making a satisfactory choice, and I ought not in justice to them, permit my name to be used a single moment further, and this convention should proceed to nominate a candidate from some of those who have been named. In justice to me, in justice to them, in justice to the party, in justice to the ordinary procedure of this convention, it is unfair to me to consent." (Great applause.)

He was frequently interrupted by protests as he insisted that he could not accept.

From New York came cries of "Yes, you can." When he said clearly and firmly, "I did not come into this convention as a candidate; I did not expect to be a candidate and I cannot accept the honor," again came the cries of "Yes, you can," in greater volume than before, but they had not the slightest effect.

He left the platform cheered to the echo and surrounded by his friends who pressed forward to grasp his hand.

Freezing Weather in July

Would cause great discomfort and loss, but fortunately it is seldom known. A vast amount of misery is caused at this season, however, by impoverished blood, poor appetite and general debility. These conditions may be remedied by enriching the blood and toning the stomach with Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine seems to put new life into the whole physical system, simply because of its wonderful power to purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, create an appetite and invigorate the digestive functions. We advise you to get a bottle and try it if you are not feeling just right. It will do you more good than a six weeks' vacation. It is the best medicine money can buy.

A Temperance Tip.

Oh, youth! from evil turn away,
And trusting man beware!
That water mixed with whisky's a
Dilution and a snare.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Full Text of the Kansas City Deliverance.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM FIRST

"The Paramount Issue of the Campaign"—16 to 1 Takes a Subordinate Place.

Kansas City, July 6.—Following is the Democratic national platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the convention:

Imperialism.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the declaration of independence is the spirit of our government, where the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just power from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or Congress deriving their existence and their power from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

In Porto Rico.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals to our stronger force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

In Cuba Also.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, whose public treasury it has robbed, whose officials it plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

And in the Philippines.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperilling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first a stable form of government, second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, costing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory, which can be erected into states into the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing of distant lands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere. We insist in the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

Militarism Denounced.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and opposition at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and co-evil with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-Democratic and un-Republican and as a subversion of the constitutional and fixed principles of a free people.

Hit the Trusts.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the product, thus injuring both producer and consumer.

They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest plottering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies, that they are fostered by Republican laws and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

What They Promise.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and municipality against this gigantic evil form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any article of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of the trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute book proves the truthfulness of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such action impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skilfully devised to give the few favors which they do not desire and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

Silver at Sixteen to One.

We affirm and endorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

Denounce Currency Law.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the coinage rights of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of bank money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as the government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

Election of Senators.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

Government by Injunction.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting the workingmen, as a corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased prosperity at home and to our commerce abroad.

Pension Plank.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars, we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service should be conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

The Nicaraguan Canal.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national Republican platform for the Tehuantepec canal, the failure of the majority in congress to pass the bill.

We condemn the Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interest, not to be tolerated by the American people.

Statehood for Territories.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges, to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

Internal Improvements.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for the purpose of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

Keep Out the Chinese.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Against Foreign Alliance.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigues and the grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Sympathy for Boers.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the Boers of South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except its Republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic struggle of this equal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Favor Economy.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congress, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the system of high taxation. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of fostering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite supporters of the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Secret Great Perils.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake and that the decision of the issue rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy that as the highest privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for this foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for Vice President in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the National Silver Republican convention adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the national committee with power to act. W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for President during the morning session and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of former Congressman Towne.

The action of the Democratic convention, however, in placing Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination, took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their determination to nominate Mr. Towne notwithstanding. For two hours Senator Teller, Former Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado, and Cheadle, of Indiana, and others, made speeches in favor of endorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the vice presidential nomination was referred to the national committee.

Kansas City, July 6.—The Silver Republican convention to-day nominated William J. Bryan as its candidate for the Presidency. The action of the convention on the Vice Presidency was postponed in order to await the result of the action taken by the Democracy.

WHAT HILL SAYS.

Albany, July 9.—David B. Hill, on his arrival here from Kansas City, speaking of the work of the Democratic national convention, said:

"I labored to have the convention adopt a more conservative platform on the financial question, but not being on the platform committee my efforts were unsuccessful. I am, however, reasonably satisfied with the action of the committee, and acquiesce in the result. The ticket is a strong one, and if the enthusiasm with which it was received in the west is any indication of its popularity it ought to be successful."

Resumed Work.

Joliet, Ill., July 9.—The converter and billet mills of the Illinois Steel Company, in this city, resumed to-day. Nearly a thousand men were put to work. The amalgamated scale has not been signed, but indications are that a speedy settlement will be reached.

THE OPENING UP OF CHINA IN BRIEF.

1842—Treaty of Nankin names certain open ports and cedes Hong Kong to the British.
1851—Taeping rebellion breaks out under the pretender Tien-Teh.
1858—British and French allied forces proceed toward Pekin and take Pei-Ho ports.
June—Treaty of Tien-Tsin guarantees freedom of trade and toleration of Christianity.
1859—United States Envoy Ward arrives at Pekin and concludes commercial treaty November 24.
1860—Anglo-French expedition. Allies take Taku ports, with loss of five hundred, march to Pekin, which surrenders on October 12. New treaty signed October 24.
November—Russia concludes treaty, with Russia obtaining free trade and territories.
1864—Gordon's successes against Taepings.
1868—Chinese Embassy, headed by Anson Burlingame, received at Washington and treaty signed.
1870—Massacre at Tien-Tsin of many French Roman Catholics and converts.
1876—First railway in China opened (eleven miles) at Shanghai.
1877—Decrees of equal rights to Chinese Christians.
1880—New treaties with the United States signed.
1887—General proclamation for protection of Christian missionaries and converts.
1888—Railway from Tien-Tsin to Taku opened.
1891—Anti-European riots; Emperor decrees protection for foreigners; diplomatic protests; Britain, France, Germany and United States unite to protect their "nationals" against Chinese violence.
Insurrection in Mongolia and Northern

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE, FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

WE MAY BE LED BUT NOT DRIVEN

EMILY S. BOUTON.

It is not strange in these days when the war spirit is abroad in the world, and shot and shell are the messages nations are sending to nations, that a fever for historical novels should be high, and that the stories which carry with them the strongest thrills of horror by their startling accounts of massacres and blood letting, should be popular. The mind grows with what it feeds on. That is, when the thought is constantly turned in one direction, it becomes habituated to what comes within its ken and demands such food thereafter.

What is curious, however, is this—that the next strongest tendency in fiction seems to be to the discussion of religious problems. Interjected into the midst of the tales of individual hatreds and blood shedding mingled with the fighting of armies, come stories of the struggle of the soul to reach higher conditions. Within a few weeks two have been published attracting the widest attention—an attention which has in it something deeper than the mere desire for entertainment. It seems rather to come from the vital need to counteract this terrible unrest and agitation that are shaking all humanity to its very heart. It is the reaching out in a very real way for something which will, through the radiance of its truth bring the soul into "a place of peace."

One of these books is The Redemption of David Corson, of which I spoke somewhat at length upon the literary page of this paper some weeks ago. Absorbing as a story, yet it is upon the side of its spiritual inspiration that it is exerting its greatest power. It lays bare the temptations by which the human being is gradually drawn away from his highest ideals. It points most vividly to the throes of anguish which he must endure ere he can again reach the roadway leading upward to where they are still shining. This book is selling by thousands, not simply because it is held to be a good story well told, but that it reflects so truly the present inner spiritual life of so many of its readers.

The other book is James Lane Allen's The Reign of Law. It does not need that I shall speak of its charm of diction. That will be done elsewhere in The Blade later on. What I want to refer to now is the wonderful picture which is made of the gradual outgoing of a lad's thought from the shell which contained the religion of his fathers. It is the story of hundreds and thousands of young men and young women of this day and generation, and of older ones as well. The feeling of being compelled to think as loved ones think or rest in the shadow of their disapproval; the doubt, the fear, the questioning as to whether the impulse to differ is not leading away from truth; and yet the impossibility of believing as in the past—all this is painted with the strength which would seem to come from experience.

An old, old story, indeed, is told once more. "The parting of Life's road at Doubt and Faith! How many pilgrim feet throughout the ages, toiling devoutly thus far, have shrunk back before that unexpected and appalling sign! * * * What thoughts there born, prayers there ended, vows there broken, light there breaking, hearts there torn in twain!"

So it was with David, the boy on the farm, who had been taught from childhood that God made everything for man, and therefore man is "the measure of the universe." Intensely religious from his very babyhood, he saw, or believed he saw, everywhere "cause for praise, gratitude, thanksgiving for whatever happened. * * * Come good, come ill, then, crops or no crops, increase or decrease, it was all the same to him; he traced the cause of all plenty as of all disappointment and disaster reaching him through the laws of nature to some benevolent purpose of the Ruler."

A beautiful Faith possessed the soul of this farmer lad, but the time came, as I said before, when Doubt crept in—as it always does sometime—and it swept away the creed of his parents and of his church. Then had wisdom tempered the counsels of his elders, he had been saved much suffering. Had he been led gently and lovingly along the path his feet had strayed into, had the strong arms of patient, enduring affection enfolded him through these weeks of torturing questionings, he would have earlier reached the "place of peace."

The especial lesson to be learned from this story of a human soul's spiritual birth into a higher life, is one we need to study and put in practice day by day. It is that no person and no set of people have a monopoly of truth. An honest doubt may be as worthy of respect as one's own sincere conviction. It may be the spiritual key to unlock higher things than we have ever dreamed of.

Of one thing we may be certain. No one has a right to interfere with another's individuality, even if that other be his own child. Every human being must live his own life. He must win his own "salvation." He must find his own way to higher things, and neither you nor I can force him into ours. He may be there in seeming, but never in reality. And if perchance he is blinded, suffering must finally lift the veil. We can only help through sympathy.

And this is right. Universal unity does not mean universal sameness. The oak grows from the acorn after its own fashion. Each flower buds and blossoms according to its kind. Fruits differ in shape and size and gathered sweetness. Yet all of these, each in its own way, true to the law of its own life, is helping in the evolution of all life towards higher conditions.

When we have pointed out to the questioning soul what we believe to be the one way, our duty is done. No one has a righ to say arbitrarily to another human being after he has passed the limit of childhood, "you shall" or "you shall not" in these things. You may warp his moral nature; you cannot drive him to God. This was what his parents and teachers tried to do with David in the story I speak of.

We need to be more patient in all ways with those from whom we differ. Scorn, contempt, anger, physical or mental force are sorry weapons with which to win others to our thinking. They fail inevitably in the end, and it is always a dreary failure. You who are making the effort to drive others along your road will find this to be true. Love is the only solvent in all differences, and Love is the law of individual life and of the life of nations, for it is universal.

The Cozy Corner.

BIDE A WEE AND DINNA FRET.

Is the road very dreary?
Patience yet.
Rest will be sweeter if thou art a-weary,
And after night cometh the morning cheery;
Then bide a wee and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining,
Don't forget,
And though he's hidden, still the sun is shining;
Courage! instead of tears and vain repining,
Just bide a wee and dinna fret.

With toil and cares unending
Art beset?
Bethink thee how the storms, from heaven descending,
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending,
And bide a wee and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret;
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and the morrow?
Nay; bide a wee and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding
Doth beget
A host of fears and fantasies deluding;
Then, brother, lest these torments be in trading,
Just bide a wee and dinna fret.

—Every Other Saturday.

That great results are frequently found to arise from small causes is illustrated in this letter from Mrs. L..F.:

I have a warm weather idea I wish to give to the readers of the Cosy Corner, if I am not trespassing on your good nature.

I have learned by repeated experience that a dull child who learns but slowly and by hard study can be greatly helped by abstaining from the use of a feather pillow, especially in warm weather. The reason is, that feathers are heating, and by keeping the head cool the brain takes on new strength of memory and reason. All teachers and students who wish to excel should observe this simple rule.

Another great necessity for good work in school is to keep the sleeping rooms well ventilated; breathing close air all night will make a dull mind. Now in vacation is the time for strengthening and refreshing the minds of the pupils and teachers, and no means for doing this should be neglected.

For a cool pillow use cotton batting. My pillow is a piece of an old quilt put in a pillow slip, and my children have never slept on feathers since they were a year old, and they are uncommonly bright in school.

Judging from this letter Mrs. F.'s children need not depend entirely upon their "cool pillow" for their brightness, if there is anything in heredity.

This letter from Washington Mist, though accidentally omitted at the time of its receipt, is welcome, as are all her communications:

"Though somewhat late for the subject, I will come in for just a moment to thank "Grandmother" for her recipe for making wives happy. I read it aloud to my husband, and told him he must practice it in the future.

I must also say how gladly I read "Lil's" letter of February 22d. I was sorry to think that any woman could, after considering the matter, still think it right to wear birds' feathers, or do anything to cause unnecessary suffering. Come again "Lil"; I like to read your letters and agree with you concerning husbands and wives. I do not think that either should be expected to make all the sacrifices. They should be partners in this, as in other things.

Where is Laura Golden? Her letters are very interesting, even if she is inclined to look on the dark side of married life.

There are doubtless many of the readers of the Cozy Corner who are able to give a satisfactory answer to this request, from Kansan, unusual as it is:

Of course I have a question to ask; this time it is about poetry. I can write miles (?) of lines that rhyme, but know so little about what constitutes real poetry that I can not judge whether I am dangerously wicked, or simply foolish, so I am going to ask the editor to print a sample for your criticism.

I kindly thank all who wrote advising me how to furnish my new home, and if I can but receive some pointers in regard to the writing of poetry, it will add to my gratitude.

Here are the lines referred to:

Fruit must be crushed to give up its wine,
Flowers bruised to give forth their scent;
Yet no one wanted what pain was mine,
But wine and sweet refused, content.

Narrow minds cannot fill broad spaces,
Broad minds cannot walk in narrow places.

"An Outsider" has evidently been "solicited" to give until she is tired of it. This is what she says on the subject:

I have been cogitating lately on several subjects. The warm weather has made stirring about much quite uncomfortable, and cogitating is a nice, easy sitting-down work that I like.

The result of this has been that I have found many things I cannot account for. For instance: Why is it that we are never allowed for one moment to forget that while "the love of money is the root of all evil," yet the money itself must be forthcoming continually? We expect this in our every day life. Food, shelter, clothing, amusements, etc., must be paid for, and we make no objection. Our spiritual food must also be gotten at a price and no objection is made to this. The rector's salary, the necessary running expenses of the church, and the calls for the help of those whom we "have always with us," must be, and are, cheerfully met, but it seems a pity that the keynote of every religious gathering should be, not first and all the time the saving of souls, nor the necessity of living better lives, but the giving of money for the building of churches, the "extension" of the work of different societies, etc.

From notes taken at a recent assemblage of religious workers the chief sentiment of at least one of the speakers, seemed to be "give, give," not of self, but of money.

When we attend church on Sunday the prayer, song and sermon are always supplemented by an exhortation to give and to give freely. This may be necessary and right, but to the poor who cannot give, the business man seeking relief from the monetary cares that beset him every day in the week, and to the sorrowful and sinful, who, above all things, need the comfort of that gospel that is supposed to be given to all without money and without price, this constant demand is discouraging and keeps them away from the help they crave.

If church people were content with less imposing edifices, with churches built for the teaching of God's word, instead of providing rooms for all kinds of amusements for the young folks. If fewer societies, each requiring to be supported by the people, were organized, would it not be possible to have at least one service in the week when the collection plates would not be in evidence, when more of the Lord's poor people would be encouraged to come and receive the message of the Master from the servants who fill the pulpits of our churches, with no feeling of distress at their inability to pay cash down for it? The experiment might be worth trying at least.

Mrs. C. asks if the members of the housekeepers' band of the Cozy Corner have ever tried gasoline for cleaning their refrigerators. She says it is far superior to any other method, as it so thoroughly removes dirt of any kind, from the zinc lining and the wood work, prevents all insect life from remaining if once it obtains admittance and does not soak in, nor remain wet for any length of time. The odor will evaporate rapidly and leave the refrigerator sweet and clean.

SUMMER NEEDLEWORK.

For making curtains, table covers, cushions, etc., there seems to be a revival of old-fashioned, plain, brown and ecru linen. These are embroidered in simple patterns, either in outline stitch or with the Battenburg or Honiton braids applied. For summer, these linens are so cool and can be so easily laundered that it is an object to use them.

Embroidered strips of the linen are put together with bands of coarse lace insertion for curtains, and finished with an edge to correspond. Table and cushion covers may be made to match the curtains, if it is desired to furnish a room in that style.

When colored designs are used, they can be done in the wash silk embroidery and really beautiful effects produced. Care should be taken to choose linen with a firm, smooth surface for this work, and if a large piece is being made it should be kept carefully covered except as it is embroidered, so that it may not become soiled before it is finished. When completed, the work should be pressed on the wrong side under a damp cloth.

In making summer waists of thin materials, put a casing of muslin at the waist line and run in a tape for a drawstring. You will find that such an arrangement will do away with the difficulty of ironing the waist nicely, and it will fit just as neatly when the gathers are properly arranged on the draw-string as if they were fastened in a band. On a warm day, any substitute for a stiff linen collar will be hailed with delight. A good substitute is made by cutting a "form" from white duck or stiffening of any kind used in dressmaking. Cover one side of this with the thinnest possible lawn, allowing it to cover all the edges of the stiffening. On the opposite side from the lawn, place a piece of ribbon the width of the collar, draw as smooth and tight as possible and fasten at the ends. A hook and eye at the top and bottom will fasten this around the neck, and it will be found much more comfortable than a stiff collar, and will not "wilt" like a mere ribbon alone. The ribbon, being fastened at the ends only, can be changed easily to match any dress.

The plain, straight, turn-over collars of lace and embroidery still retain their popularity, and can be worn as a finish to these ribbon collars. They are made of such small pieces of left-over material, and can be done up so easily that they will probably remain in fashion for a long time, and make very convenient bits of work for idle moments.

Lace making in some of its many phases will be the most popular employment at porch parties, or cozy visits with friends, when one must have something to keep the fingers occupied while listening to the chat of others or to the reading of some interesting book which is supposed to take the place of the more serious study of the winter club-meeting.

Pillow-shams, bed-spreads, table covers and sofa pillows are made in lace as well as the ties and other bits of feminine dress garniture.

There has never been so much time given to this work as now, and in making these articles Battenburg and Renaissance braid, as well as the Honiton, is combined with net, and satin used in the form of panels.

The old-fashioned tatting is being revived and is used extensively for borders of fine handkerchiefs.

Ties are also made entirely of designs in tatting, or have the ends of lawn, or lace finished with it. Caps for children, doilies and many other articles will be made of this very pretty and durable trimming which can be used to edge ruffles, and, indeed, in nearly every place as a substitute for lace.

Capes made of ruffles of lace of different widths sewed on a fitted foundation of the thinnest silk are very popular this season, and will take the place of the Chiffon and Mousseline de soie ruches that have been worn so long, although ruches of black or white Chantilly are favored by the younger ladies. These ruches are sewed to a flat piece of ribbon, fastened at the throat and have long ends of lace never less than one-quarter of a yard wide.

THE BLADE COOK.

THREE GOOD ONES.

Cucumber Sauce.
(Requested.)

This sauce is considered especially good to serve with broiled fish, and is made in this way: Peel and grate the cucumbers, season with salt, cayenne pepper and vinegar, or lemon juice. Serve cold as possible.

Pick'ed Eggs for Picnics.

Boil one dozen eggs for half an hour, put them in cold water till they can be easily handled, then shell them and place them in glass jars. Boil together for ten minutes one quart of vinegar, one bay leaf, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful of ground mustard and one-half of a small onion, chopped fine. Strain and pour over the eggs; let them stand for 24 hours, when they will be ready for use, and will make a delightful relish for your picnic dinner.

Strawberry Cream.

One of the most delicious desserts that can be made of this fruit is prepared in this manner: To one quart of mashed berries add one pint of thick, sweet cream and the juice of half a lemon. Pass the mixture through a sieve, add one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and whip till it is stiff. Serve very cold in glasses with a delicate cake.

FROM THE SONG OF THE CANOE

Dip! Dip!
And I thrill with the start—
For the ripples run and the waters part
At the Song the paddle sings.

Drip! Drip!
And lo, it brings
The word of a sweet command to me,
And leaping to answer it—I am free!
Water-weeds weaving in vain to stay me,
Fain, fain
Are the reeds arrayed at my prow to delay me—
Vain, vain,
They cast their lure and they bid me bide,
For the paddle swinging along my side—
Dip! Dip!
Hath a dearer bribe than the still things know
And I go. I go!

Glide! Glide!
Across the calm of the evening tide
When the first white stars begin.

Creep! Creep!
Where the lilies sleep—
Stars in a sky as soft, as deep—
The paddle singing me in.

Hush! Hush!
For the tall reeds brush
My side as though they love me.

Rest! Rest!
On the inlet's breast
With the roof of the leaves above me.
—Arthur Ketchum, in the July Atlantic.

WHEN VACATION COMES.

It really seems as if most children are possessed of an evil spirit when summer comes. They find more mischief to do and do it—are cross, pert, and fidgety, causing more trouble in the two months of vacation than during the remaining ten of the year. Why this is so, and what can be done to prevent it, are questions that have vexed the soul of parent and guardian in all ages and all countries.

It is not strange, when you come to think of it, that after forty weeks of greater or less application to school work the child's nervous system is so worn out that at the least provocation, and sometimes with no apparent cause, he should become irritated. Combine with this the many annoyances of hot weather, the "crossness" of other members of the family, the hurry and worry of the so-called pleasure parties that generally fill the days and weeks of vacation and the extra display of original sin is easily accounted for.

The remedy for this condition can, in nearly every case, be found in one word—quiet. Let the parents set the example of going quietly, without hurrying or fretting, about their work, encouraging each member of the family to do like wise. Insist upon the child keeping early hours for retiring, allowing it plenty of sleep, plenty of wholesome food and a scarcity of all-day picnics and you will be delighted at the result.

When possible, each child should have a separate room, and certainly a separate bed, as two persons occupying one bed will invariably result in nervousness for one or both. A room where a tired or restless child can go and be alone is a greater boon than it is usually thought to be. A room plainly furnished with the necessary articles of bed, dresser and washstand, a desk, or a table, with two or three shelves hung over it, a comfortable chair, and with a space for the especial treasures that every child possesses, it will become a veritable haven of rest, where the owner will go for reading, for study, or simply to get away from the noise and confusion that is sometimes almost unendurable.

The child should be allowed to arrange his room as he pleases. Encourage him to exercise his individual taste in this, only insisting that it be kept in reasonably good order. To require a regular "housecleaning" every Saturday is necessary, will do much toward instilling habits of neatness in its daily care. Do not, however, take away the pleasure of possession by requiring too much order. There is an inherent love of disorder in the nature of nearly every child and if this cannot be indulged, the half, nay, two-thirds of the joy of life is lost.

"Mother was always picking up things and putting them 'neatly away' if I went from my room for any cause, so that I could never find them where I wanted them when I came back," was the reason given by a boy for deserting his beautifully furnished room for a corner in the loft over the woodshed, where he could "leave them just as he wanted to," until he was ready to put them away.

A few shelves, with glass doors before them, will not be an expensive piece of furniture for the boy's room. He will call it a "cabinet," and during the long days of vacation he will find many curiosities to place upon its shelves that will be a help in his studies later in the year. It is to be expected that this cabinet will be filled and emptied many times before a permanent collection of any kind will be made, but each time it helps to form the boy's character, and while he is doing this he is not doing things that may not be so harmless. The greatest risk to be feared in collecting specimens is to his clothing, and these can be much more easily repaired than a soul stained by associating with low and vulgar characters.

A desk, where the child can keep his few letters, his school essays, promotion cards, his own stationery, etc., is always a source of pride and comfort and should be considered as sacred and as free from curious eyes as if it belonged to the head of the family. A child should be taught among its very earliest lessons to respect the rights and property of others, and should be accorded the same respect.

Regular duties are very soothing to a nervous person, old or young. Much more will be accomplished, and with a far less expenditure of nervous power where the work is so systematized that each person knows what is expected of him and when it is to be done, than where there is no such arrangement; for what is every persons' work generally proves to be no one's, and in a family where this idea obtains there is always a feeling of unrest that tends strongly to making nervous people and cross children.

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson.

The Critic tells some true and pretty things of Mrs. Stevenson, the wife of the novelist. She has had a varied life, such as might have tried the endurance of an ordinary woman. But if she ever fainted under the primitive conditions of existence in the south seas, no one knew it.

She was equally at home upon a well-appointed yacht or a "cockroach steamer," beguiling the time with infinite resources when the ship lay becalmed, undismayed by tempests and sudden squalls and whether upon a lonely atoll or under the palms in an island village, setting up her household goods, and making each spot a home.

She has begun more than one voyage as an unwelcome passenger. The captain and crew wanted "no fine ladies" aboard. There was "no accommodation for ladies." In short, they were afraid of having to wear their company manners every day. But invariably the end of the voyage found every man on board, from the captain to the Chinese cook, her devoted friend and servant.

Her courage in an emergency, her uncomplaining fortitude in the matter of rats and cockroaches, her calm acceptance of South Sea customs, called forth enthusiastic approval.

She could cook like a French chef, bind up a wound as well as a surgeon, devise sports and invent games, and had invaluable remedies stowed away in a little old medicine chest. She looked after the health and comfort of the wild mannered native sailors as kindly and unaffectedly as she taught Ah Foo to make bread, with cocoanut toddy for yeast, or drew out the captain or mate to talk of his home and family.

A half-caste sailor once said:

"Mr. Stevenson is good to me like my father, and his wife is the same kind of man."

King Tembinoke said of her:

"She good; look pretty; plenty chench" (sense).

Perhaps, says the Critic, they both meant what Edmund Gosse, the poet, so well expressed, when he wrote of her as "dark and rich-hearted, like some wonderful wine-red jewel."

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

Next week will close the study on Self-Righteousness, and for our August work the above lines from J. T. Trowbridge's beautiful story of "Dorothy" will be used. Now that school has closed for the summer, Miss Prudence hopes that the teachers and scholars will have more time to devote to this study, and that we shall have the benefit of their opinions. Only three letters have been received this week. The first is from "Baby Bye," who draws a lesson of Christian charity from the poem:

From our June study, I learn that we should sympathize with those who are in trouble and encourage them by helpful words and friendly smiles. There are no perfect persons in this world, but by patient effort we may come nearer perfection each day. Our associates often see faults of which we are not aware, and help us in their correction by calling them to our attention. We should never feel ourselves superior to those who are less fortunate than we or who have not had our opportunities for improvement, but rather lend a helping hand to them, that they may reach the standard required by the "great laws of heaven," for our joy can only be complete when we greet our friends where all are perfect.

The second letter is from our new contributor, "Uncle Will:"

I have read with pleasure the letters from "Brunette" and Illi Nois, on the June study. I want to ask if it may not be possible that the pebble, instead of intending to boast of its own perfection, was endeavoring to show its sympathy for the diamond in its trouble, and tried to encourage it in its efforts, when it said:

"Cheer up, some day you may be
A perfect pebble, too."

"Hilda Morrison," a new friend of the M. G. R., brings as her introduction a review of the poem, with which we will close the meeting for this week:

The pebble spoke according to its light. So far as it knew, a perfect shape with a surface free from all blemishes, constituted the highest ideal possible. It was by its nature incapable of appreciating the inward light and brilliancy of a diamond; therefore it gave what seemed to it the greatest encouragement to the broken stone when it expressed the hope that in time the latter might become a perfect pebble.

Many times a man or woman of genius is misunderstood in this way, and persons who cannot see any happiness beyond that which is obtained by money, will urge them to give up their hopes and aspirations for higher things and devote themselves to gaining that which will tend to make them "perfect pebbles." Such advice, while we may not accept it, need not be despised, as it is usually given with the best intentions, and expresses the highest thought of the giver.

It seems natural that we should at once decide that the misfortunes of another arises from the breaking of some great law, when often it is true that he is an innocent sufferer from the sins of a third party, or that he is in no way responsible for the "flaws" that we see. Often, too, if we consider all things, we shall forget the flaws in our contemplation of the good that is connected with them.

Take, for instance, the case of Lord Byron. Who would exchange the brilliant genius, erratic though it was, contained in his mis-shapen body for the most perfect Adonis who had nothing but his physical perfection of which to boast?

Many are there living now who have broken none of heaven's laws, who are afflicted with "flaws" of mind or body which make them an object of pity to those who are, in many ways, their inferiors.

I therefore deduce from the poem these things: First, that we should not judge from outward appearances; second, that there are many and varied standards of perfection, and while each one should strive for and hold to his own, he should not judge others by it; thirdly, we should not think a person is presumptuous in offering to us the best advice he knows how to give, when it is certain he does it with the best intentions, nor should we judge that a man is a great sinner because he chances to be unfortunate.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

ILLI NOIS.
For July.

1.—NAME ME.

I am a mountain in the southwest corner of New Hampshire, and rise from a base of 5 by 3 miles, to a height of 3,450 feet. I am composed of talc, mica and slate, can be seen from the state house in Boston, and am a land mark for sailors. Thirty lakes, some containing numerous islands, can be seen from my summit.

GEO. R. APHY.

2.—HOLLOW SQUARE.

1 4
X X X X X 2
X X
X X
X X
X X X X X 3

1.—Highest authorities in the Catholic church.
2.—Rhymsters.
3.—Wiseacres.
4.—The immortal part of humanity (plural).

The first endeavors to save, the second to please, the third to prove (or disprove) the existence of, the fourth.

DAISY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROELEM.

Smith leaves Rome walking south toward Troy At the same time that Jones goes south from Troy. Some time after Smith passes through Troy, he overtakes Jones who says: "I could go to Rome in 9 hours at this rate," and Smith replies: "It is 4 hours since I left Troy." Required the distance from Rome to Troy, and rate of speed of Jones and Smith if both had traveled 30 miles altogether.

ELFA.

4.—ANAGRAM (single word.)

Tan coon in rest.

E. NIGMA.

5—QUERY.

How many Englishmen have occupied the chair of the Papal See?

W. P. E.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Let others to the house of prayer,
I'll to the woodlands wend, and there
In lovely nature see the God of love,
The swelling organ's peal
Wakes not my soul to zeal
Like the wild music of the wind-swept grove."

ILLI NOIS.

Answers to Puzzles of June 28.

1.—The frigate Alfred.

The Youngfolks

THE SONG OF THE HAND-ORGAN MAN.

There's a trip of little feet
Dancing in the busy street.
Up and down, to and fro,
Two by two the dancers go.

When I come to share my music with the little ones I love,
There is gladness in the faces at the windows up above.
Mine to brighten, cheer and lighten hours that else were dull and drear,
Humble though my occupation, 'tis a ministry of cheer.
For the babies' lives are brighter,
And the mothers' hearts are lighter,
When they hear the merry music of my organ.

Mine the weary turning of the ceaseless creaking crank,
But I rouse the children's laughter, girlish glee and boyish prank.
Mine to see their faces brighten with a welcome glad and sweet;
Mine the ministry of music to the children of the street.
Their happy faces greet me,
As they come in throngs to meet me,
And they dance about my organ all the morning.

The little ones are weary with the rumbling of the wheels,
There is gladness in the faces of the quiet of their baby lives the noisy traffic steals.
Mine to brighten, cheer and lighten hours
I bring them sweet refreshing, and my work is one of cure.
The ministry of music to the children of the poor.
The little ones in glee
Come romping out to me,
And they're better for their dancing in the morning.

—Youth's Companion.

Concluded.

No, that was not a fairy's face, surely not; but that of a bright little girl, with big, curious eyes.

"Why, it's only me," she cried, and laughed at her own fright. "There must be water in there. Perhaps it's only a big spring, and—ah, that's what makes the noise!"

Close beside a big root that went straight down from the top of the mound, Nan saw a commotion at the bottom. A large volume of water boiled up from below; the sand and pebbles for a foot around were kept in a constant dance about the cedar root. The rush of water and the rub of pebbles set the root in vibration, so that whenever her ear touched the tree it seemed instantly as if the big cat had begun to purr again. From the spring the water found its way under the bank of the stream beyond.

"Not a fairy inside!" thought the little girl, regretfully. After so much mystery she wanted a different ending. "It's a nice spring, anyway, and Chub—Oh! I"

She started up suddenly, more startled than when she saw the face, and looked up and down the stream. But Fisherman Ben was nowhere in sight. Then her face went down to the hole again, and she lay perfectly motionless a long, long time.

What was that dark shadow that settled slowly on that bit of white sand? What could be but the big trout Chub had seen to swim under the bank! Here was his secret den discovered at last! A perfect monster he seemed, as he lay there leisurely twirling his tail and lowly waving his bright red fins. Then he moved lazily across the spring.

Nan's eyes followed him eagerly. Another shadow moved aside as he approached. And there right under her nose was another, and over beyond that largest root.

"Oh, oh, if I can only catch one!" she cried, starting up. And the little fingers trembled so that she spilled her bait-box and set all her grasshoppers off in a kangaroo race for safety. What should she try—crickets? grasshoppers? No, those white grubs that Chub told her were the best thing for dark places. And Chub knew. She fastened two fat ones to her hook—rather awkwardly, to be sure; for when one was skewered lengthwise there wasn't half room for the other. But she must give that trout a big mouthful; and Chub wasn't there to see.

First the opening in the mound was made a little larger to avoid accidents, then the two grubs were dropped carefully in. They had scarcely touched bottom when there came a vicious tug that almost pulled the line from Nan's trembling fingers. Quicker than it takes to tell it, a big two-pound trout was leaping madly all over the green spring, while an excited little girl was dancing after him, half frantic with delight and with her effort to grasp and hold the monster.

She held him at last by lying down upon him. Then, hooking her fingers into his big gills, she placed him carefully in her big pail, and sat down to think it all over.

Visions of Chub's delight and Susie Marston's surprise, especially of the coming party, danced confusedly before Nan's mind to the exclusion of all else for the moment. But suddenly she remembered the spring, and the other shadows; and, baiting her hook with another grub, she dropped it again into the dark hole. In another minute she was running about the mound in an excited chase after a smaller and livelier trout that got into the stream at last and had to be pulled out by main strength from under the bank.

About noon that day Fisherman Ben stood at Squire Marston's door with three small trout on a willow stringer.

"'Tain't no use, Squire," he was saying, "ther brook's been fished out." when the gate slammed, and Nan came hurrying up the path, very much better side with water slopping from over the cover of her big pail on to her bare brown feet.

"Please, Mr. Marston," she said, quite out of breath, "I heard you tell him you wanted some trout. And won't you please buy these for my party? And, oh! may I take them home first, Chub to see?"

She had taken the cover from the pail, and set it on the doorstep, when the two men set staring in astonishment. Two tiny trout and three large ones, and one the largest the Squire had ever seen, were gasping for air in their narrow quarters.

"Why, child! why, child!" he cried, "where in the world did you get them? I've wanted a trout like that for years, to put in my big spring. Why, it's the biggest trout I ever saw!" Lifting the pail, he hurried to the spring beside his house, where he set the big trout free in its clear depths, to be the wonder and admiration of the neighborhood for years afterward.

Nan took the rest home for Chub to see. And clutched in her left hand, so tightly that her little fingers grew quite stiff, was a crisp, new five-dollar bill. Little enough, the Squire had said good-naturedly, to the astonished child for such a discovery and such an addition to his live stock.

Chub's surprise, almost equaled Fisherman Ben's at the sight. His delight was greater; for he knew the happy spot, and Ben, with fine considerate had gone away before Nan, at the Squire's spring, related eagerly how and where she caught them.

The pail, with its fine catch, was standing by the sofa where Chub lay, and Nan had told him all about the big one down at the spring. Now they were silent—Chub with schemes for depositating the deep under the big cedar, while Nan, with her chin in her hand, was gazing dreamily out of the window. Soon Mrs. Wilson stood quietly by, with a contented smile playing about her lips. She had learned before that it is well to wait. Nan turned suddenly from the window.

"Oh, Chub, you don't think the trout mind it much, do you? And Chub, do you suppose the fairies had anything to do with it?"

"Naw," said Chub, 'course not. But say, Nan, did you cover up the hole again so old Ben couldn't find it."—William J. Long in The Outlook.

Chat.

Marley Cranford gives the same answer to the "plowed field" problem that the F. does, but says that the correct way to the solution depends on the field and square.

W. A. Hoyt says that W. P. E. is right on the courier problem. Player Piano would like to have him explain why he assumes that the courier travels 25 miles to the tree's 1, and W. L. H. the middle of the problem. Has this to say:

From the conditions of the problem it is evident that the distance the trees have marched when the courier meets the head of the column is to the remainder of their march, as the courier has traveled is to the remainder of his ride. If 62.5 is correct the distance from head of column to courier's turning-point would be 62.5 multiplied by 2, or 125 miles. Subtracting in a proportion we have 187.5 : 62.5 :: 75, which is not a true proportion.

Let X equal the distance from head of column to courier's turning point. Then X-25 : X+25 :: X. The product of the means equals 625 minus X squared. The product of the extremes equals X squared plus 25 X in equation X squared equals 625 minus X squared; transposing, 2 X square equals 625; dividing, X squared equals 312.5; extracting sq. rt. X equals 17.677+. Substituting in above proportion we have 17.677+ : 42.677+ :: 60. Adding 17.677+ and 42.677+ equals 60, the distance the courier travels. This result is obtained by the rule I gave, and which was printed in a former column.

Illi Nois, attend to your work by all means, but use the Cademy questions as a sort of recreation for your weary brain.

W. P. E., your new work was acceptable. Hope your "rest from academical labors" will do you good.

2.—"Virtue is like precious flowers which are most fragrant when they are bruised or crushed."
3.—45.25 sq. rds.
4.—Words forming top ats, aba reem, critics, turnovers, teleologist, turtle-dove, succedaneum, symphonious, rasp-berry, rating, chats, ode, E.
5.—The "what" is a musical instrument strung with gut strings it is played upon with the fingers, on which are tortoise of tortoise-shell, pointed with pieces of cocoanut forming plectora for striking the strings. The Cremona is a favorite instrument with the ladies in evangelical choirs, whom produce very pleasant musical and harmony upon it.
6.—Hannah More wrote:
"To be a good and disagreeable subject is treason against the royalty of virtue."

Chat.

Marley Cranford gives the same answer to the "plowed field" problem that the F. does, but says that the correct way to the solution depends on the field and square.

W. A. Hoyt says that W. P. E. is right on the courier problem. Player Piano would like to have him explain why he assumes that the courier travels 25 miles to the tree's 1, and W. L. H. the middle of the problem. Has this to say:

From the conditions of the problem it is evident that the distance the trees have marched when the courier meets the head of the column is to the remainder of their march, as the courier has traveled is to the remainder of his ride. If 62.5 is correct the distance from head of column to courier's turning-point would be 62.5 multiplied by 2, or 125 miles. Subtracting in a proportion we have 187.5 : 62.5 :: 75, which is not a true proportion.

Let X equal the distance from head of column to courier's turning point. Then X-25 : X+25 :: X. The product of the means equals 625 minus X squared. The product of the extremes equals X squared plus 25 X in equation X squared equals 625 minus X squared; transposing, 2 X square equals 625; dividing, X squared equals 312.5; extracting sq. rt. X equals 17.677+. Substituting in above proportion we have 17.677+ : 42.677+ :: 60. Adding 17.677+ and 42.677+ equals 60, the distance the courier travels. This result is obtained by the rule I gave, and which was printed in a former column.

Illi Nois, attend to your work by all means, but use the Cademy questions as a sort of recreation for your weary brain.

W. P. E., your new work was acceptable. Hope your "rest from academical labors" will do you good.

SWITZERLAND AND WILLIAM TELL.

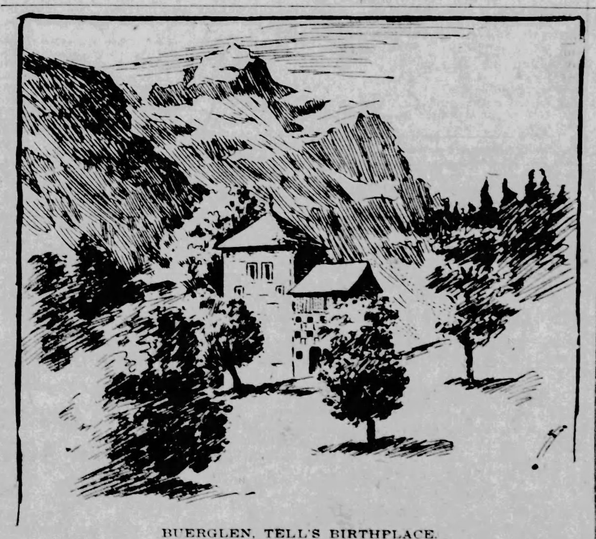
A most charming book of reminiscences is one entitled Twenty Years in Europe, by S. H. M. Byers, who was sent as United States consul to Switzerland and Italy in Grant's administration. Mr. Byers had served in the army during the Civil War, and had been in Southern prisons for many weary months, long enough to ruin his health and make civil life a necessity. He was, therefore, given this position, which made Switzerland his home for a decade of years.

It was in July, 1869, that he, with his newly wedded wife, set sail across the rolling sea. "As the sun went down in the sea that night, many stood on the deck there with us, straining their eyes at a long, low strip of land bordering the horizon, now far behind them. It was America. Some were looking at it for the last time. My wife and I were not to see it again, except on flying visits, for sixteen years. The gentle breeze, the summer twilight, the vast and quiet ocean, the limitless expanse, the silence, save the panting of the engines, the white sails and the evening light of distant ships passing, gave us a feeling of far-offness from all that belonged to home."

Mr. Byers home was made in Zurich, but he was close to the great nations of Europe during some of the most exciting periods of their recent history, and he gives vivid pictures of both actors therein and conditions. One is of Lorenzo Bretano, of Chicago, whose services to humanity for freedom's sake were many. Others were Scherr, the essayist and historian; Keller, the great German novelist; Kilkel, the beloved German poet; Fijsk, the great lawyer and lecturer; Louis Blanc, the French statesman, and many other famous men with whom he was wont to meet in a familiar way and knew well.

An interesting page is one regarding Wm Tell Legends, which he holds have a foundation in truth. Here is what he says:

More than one of this summer's excursions was to the scene of the Tell legends on Lake Luzern. I knew the legends were already being doubted, even by some of the Swiss, but I hoped, by diligent searching among certain half-forgotten archives in the old arsenal at Altorf, to find something new. I was not wholly disappointed; I saw a musty document there that told of the building of the chapel to Tell on the "Axentrasse." That was in 1388, only thirty-one years after Tell's death. The document gave the amount of wages paid to hands, the amount of wine furnished the workmen, and a statement that one hundred and fourteen persons who had known Tell were present at the dedication. On the supposed spot of Tell's birth, another stone chapel was erected in 1522. There is also in this museum a copy of a proclamation of four hundred and ninety-four years ago, by the Council of Uri, ordering all good Christians and patriots to make yearly pilgrimages to Buerglen, because it was the birthplace of William Tell. This document was discovered in 1759, but was burned up in a fire at Altorf, about 1799. The copy, however, is regarded as genuine. The question arises, why did a poor little village community ever go to the expense of building these chapels, if they had no certain knowledge of the existence of their hero, and why were the citizens making these excursions to Tell's birthplace at that early time?



BUERGLEN, TELL'S BIRTHPLACE.
—From Twenty Years in Europe. Rand, McNally & Company.

In this old arsenal at Altorf are preserved the battle flags borne by the Swiss at Morgarten in 1315, only eight years after the death of Tell. The genuineness of these flags historians have not doubted. Neither is the old Swiss story of that battle in dispute. If the ancient Swiss could know of this battle, and save their flags, why should they not also know the facts as to Tell, at the time they were building chapels to him? If they do not, these chapels remain as monuments to the utter fool

LEGATIONS ARE ALL SAFE

Prince Ching Protecting Them with 10,000 Men.

THE DOWAGER IS ALIVE

She Has Resumed the Reins of Power--The Situation Is Improving.

Shanghai, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the empress had on June 30 resumed the reins of government and appointed Yung Lu prime minister. It is said that she sent a despatch to Nankin by courier at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the viceroys of the Yang Tse Kiang provinces for their loyalty, and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

Surprise in London.

London, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise to-day in announcing that the dowager empress, who had been reported within two weeks, dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Shang, the administrator of telegraphs and railroads, to the Chinese minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, says the imperial government is protecting the legations, appears to fit in with the despatch from Shanghai of this morning, particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the dowager empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why, if the legations are protected, the ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchu field force, is revictualling them, beside which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British legation. In the meantime, according to the legation of Japan here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Pekin must be indefinitely delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien Tsin, but propose to advance on Pekin during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that the 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces, already available, will suffice to force an entry into the Chinese capital. Emperor William dispatched the German warship Bussard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Geier and Seeadler have been ordered to proceed to China, as rapidly as possible from their American and Australian situations respectively.

It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Pekin, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan and that the government, the dowager empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers. The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Pekin is improving and that Prince Ching will succeed in protecting the foreigners. They scouted the stories of the massacre of the people in the legations and the poisoning of the emperor and dowager empress and express the opinion that Prince Ching and the loyal viceroys could best be assisted by the promised despatch of international reinforcements and the promise of help in the formation of a strong government.

All Safe July 5.

Washington, July 10.—The secretary of state has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States consul general at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the governor of Shan Tung that the legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that this statement does not obtain general credence.

Bombarding Tien Tsin.

New York, July 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Che Foo, dated Sunday, says:

Refugees who have arrived from Tien Tsin bring the following information: The Chinese resumed the bombardment of the foreign quarter last Tuesday, and non-combatants were ordered that day to leave. The bombardment is described as the worst yet experienced, but there were no civilian casualties, though many marvelous escapes are reported.

A force of British and Russians tried to silence the Chinese guns, but retired without effecting their object. Two guns from the Terrible silenced the Chinese guns on Thursday, but the artillery duel recommenced on Friday. Two hundred refugees, mostly women and children, left Thursday and Friday in lighters, towed by launches, and reached Taku safely. Small bodies of Russians and Japanese were met at short intervals all the way down. To their presence was due the pacific demeanor of the Chinese. Several burning villages were passed. They are supposed to have been set on fire by Russians, who occupy a fort midway between Tien Tsin and Taku, where they have a torpedo boat.

Seven hundred Russians are occupying the railway and station at Tong Ku. Japanese troops were landing at Taku.

The Yorktown took twenty-five American refugees on board. The Germans went aboard a German war ship, while the British were transferred to the Hoinehi and the Hai Loong. The former has reached Che Foo, with fifty refugees on the way to Shanghai. The latter, with one hundred and fifty is proceeding to Nagasaki.

The British cruiser Alacrity called at Che Foo this morning from Wei Hai Wei to obtain more guns for Tien Tsin, which is weak in artillery. The immediate object of the allies is to take the native city and stop the bombardment and sniping.

Holding the Palace.

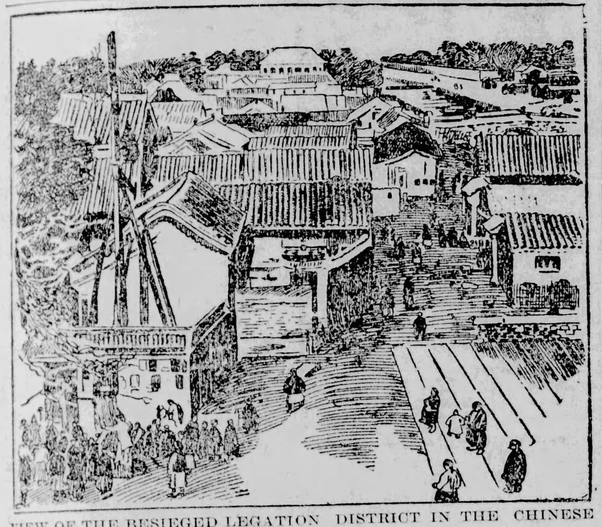
Tien Tsin, Tuesday, July 3.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Pekin have possession of one of the princes' palaces, opposite and commanding the British legation, and that the native Christians have been installed therein.

Some Severe Fighting.

Tien Tsin, Wednesday, July 4.—The Chinese shelled the foreign settlements all day long July 3. Upwards of 150 shells fell into the concession and many houses were partially wrecked. The casualties however, were few, the civilians and women and children being ordered to seek shelter in the cellars of the town hall and the Astor hotel. Three companies of Japanese infantry, a mountain battery and battery of Russians engaged the Chinese artilleries, but with little effect. The 12-pounder of the British cruiser Terrible then came into action, but the enemy placed two shells fairly under the gun, damaging the carriage and wounding the crew. The gun was withdrawn and replaced by a French gun which had a similar experience, a shell bursting in the midst of its crew.

The Japanese casualties during the day's fighting were one officer and two men killed and twenty men wounded. The casualties of the other forces engaged are not yet known.

The Chinese in the vicinity of Tien Tsin have been reinforced during the last 48 hours by several thousand of Gen. Mas' and Gen. Sung's troops from Pekin.



VIEW OF THE BESIEGED LEGATION DISTRICT IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL.

The Chinese have also mounted a number of heavy guns commanding the settlements. A force of Boxers numbering about 3,000 men was then entering the native city yesterday.

Vice Admiral Alexieff has arrived here and is expected to assume supreme command.

The allied forces now number about ten thousand men, including 800 Japanese who arrived yesterday.

Arrangements are being made to send all the women and children to Japan by way of Taku and Che Foo.

Sending More Troops.

Toulon, July 10.—The French ship L'Aquitaine sailed from this port today, with 850 infantry soldiers and artillery for China.

Providing the Sinews.

Paris, July 10.—The chamber of deputies and senate to-day voted an additional 14,500,000 francs for the purpose of carrying France's operations in China.

JAPAN WILL SEND TROOPS

To Clear Road to Pekin if the Powers Request It.

London, July 7.—The Japanese minister, Kato Takaaki, received a cable dispatch from Tokio this morning giving his government's reply to Great Britain's question as to whether, with the consent of the other powers, Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

London, July 7.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force to China. The terms of this consent are summarized in a dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6.

Berlin, July 7.—A semi-official note says: "In replying to Japan's request for news of the powers' attitude towards China, Germany declared she regarded the maintenance of harmony among the powers as of prime importance, and would, accordingly, assent to any measures not objected to in other quarters.

Arrangements With Japan.

Washington, July 7.—According to the Japanese legation here, which has late advices from Tokio, 22,000 Japanese soldiers are now on Chinese soil. If this report is true, then the Japanese government has accomplished more than was expected, and the officials here see no reason why the advance on Pekin should not begin immediately. It is said that Japan is not expected to make this campaign single-handed. The international forces at Taku and Tien Tsin will co-operate to the utmost with the Japanese army corps in the movement on Pekin. What form that co-operation shall take is not known yet, as such details are left to the commanders in the field.

It is said that Japan is to be compensated for the work she is about to undertake in the common cause. Her military preparations are very extensive, and the campaign is certain to involve heavy cost. It would be unjust to expect Japan to meet this herself. She has no missionaries in China, and consequently is, perhaps, less interested selfishly than any of the powers, in the terrible happenings in Shan Tung and Pekin. It is conjectured that this question of compensation is, after all, what has caused the apparent delay in the resumption of the campaign against Pekin, but it is believed that this having now been adjusted, military operations will progress rapidly.

If the powers have agreed upon the form Japan's indemnity is to assume, the facts can not be elicited here. The impression, however, is that there will be a money indemnity, the belief being based on the fact that such is the only form if indemnity so far suggested that would be least likely to rouse international jealousies.

Transport Lennox Sails.

Portland, Ore., July 7.—The transport Lennox has sailed for Manile via Nagasaki with 500 horses and mules for the Sixth cavalry. It is understood that if the situation demands it the Lennox will land her livestock at the Chinese port.

BOER MONEY SCANDAL

Cash Subscribed for Boer Widows and Orphans Spent for Wine.

Chicago, July 9.—The Times-Herald publishes the following special from Washington:

A scandal has been caused in Washington over alleged misuse of the money subscribed at the Boer mass meeting recently held here. The money was contributed by everyone present under the impression that it was to be sent to the "widows and orphans" of the soldiers of the South African republics. Only $18 so went.

Congressman William Sulzer, defeated candidate for vice presidential honors on the Democratic ticket, was the active chairman of the committee. For two hours he pleaded with his audience to give or subscribe money for the widows and orphans. On the stage were the accredited Boer envoys, and out of sympathy for a people fighting for their independence hundreds gave liberally. Most of the gifts came from pocketbooks that were slenderly supplied, and Chairman Sulzer, who apparently knew everybody seated in front of him, often remarked on the generosity of this subscription or that and called the person out by name and thanked him or her in behalf of the sufferers in South Africa who were to benefit from this generous contribution.

The Boer delegates were well entertained here, but everyone supposed that they were paying their own bills. The sear-appointed committee, of which Mr. Sulzer was chairman, of the committee, nor two conspicuous and certainly the most ubiquitous members, helped to entertain the envoys, and not only went to New York to meet them but returned with them.

Within the last fews days various subscribers in Washington, attracted by the publication given by the chairmen of committees in other cities where funds were contributed, asked for some statement of the manner in which the money was disbursed. All expected that the total amount of the subscriptions would be considerable, and few were disappointed when they learned that it was something over $1,100. The account rendered by the chairman having the relief fund in hand showed that only $18 had been "left over" for the benefit of the widows and orphans in the South African republics.

The list of expenses showed that over $140 had been spent for wine, and almost as much for carriages and hacks and for music and other trifles. Again, much to the disgust of the subscribers, the publication of the account indicated that all the hotel expenses of the accredited representatives of the South African republics, amounting to over $500 had been paid by the relief fund committee.

Various prominent citizens are complaining against the committee, and against Mr. Sulzer in particular, for the manner in which this money was disbursed. No one objected to giving money for the widows and orphans, they are saying, but none cared to contribute to the entertainment of Mr. Sulzer and other "important" members of the self-appointed committee. A leading physician of Washington in a letter to the Washington Post closes as follows:

"I remonstrated against these expenditures in committee, and moved the appointment of a committee on disbursements, but the chairman, Mr. Sulzer, said: 'We do not need any. Captain O'Farrell will go on and pay bills as they are reported.' The captain did so and the bills amounted to $100 a day. Mr. Sulzer announced to the committee that he was 'ex-officio' chairman of all the committees.

"It seems that the sum of $48 was paid to get the congressional reception committee to New York and back, although it was agreed that they should pay their own expenses as they certainly ought to have done."

The Captain O'Farrell spoken of was one of the organizers of the relief committee, and is a prominent Boer sympathizer in Washington.

WEBSTER'S OLD HOME.

Boston, July 7.—The Massachusetts club yesterday had an outing to Marshfield, the old home of Daniel Webster. One of the features was a banquet at which the principal speaker was Senator Hoar. Approaching the crisis in the far east he said:

"There is another consideration worthy of our attention and the attention of the American people. We are apt, when a Presidential election is coming on, to give our attention chiefly to the great questions of the last four years. And that is natural. But we must not forget that, great as these questions are, it is not unlikely that the future holds in its bosom matters of greater pith and moment still.

"Already the terrible cloud is gathering in China. No man knows what demands are to be made upon the strength and the wisdom of the American people. Whether it is to be a war in which the two great civilized nations are to be pitted against each other, and in which there must be an alliance of all Christendom, no man to-day can dare predict.

"If that terrible and momentous crisis come upon us, who, looking backward for fifty years, can be willing to trust its interests and honor and welfare in the hands of the political party which for sixty years has never been right once, rather than in the hands of that party in whom its sevcrest critics must now say that for fifty years it has made at most but one mistake."

FOURTH FATALITIES.

Chicago, July 5.—The Tribune says: As a result of the celebration of Independence day with firearms, toy cannon, giant crackers and other forms of explosives thirty persons were killed and 1,325 injured, according to reports received from 125 cities. The toy pistol and the toy cannon are shown to have done as deadly execution as sometimes has been done in war by those loaded with bullets and cannister and aimed to kill. Skyrockets, anvil and powder explosions and the premature discharges of the Fourth of July cannon help to complete the list of mishaps. In several instances persons were killed through runaway accidents, due directly to fireworks. A fire loss of $123,325 was caused by the fireworks, in addition to the injury to human life.

In Chicago one boy was reported killed, against one death last year, but the accidents were less numerous. There were no costly fires in the city. Frankfort, Ky., alone suffered a fire loss of $50,000 due to firecrackers. Other cities also suffered heavily.

Out of this total of 1,325 persons hurt in an attempt to be patriotic, 442 can attribute their injuries to firecrackers and dynamit torpedoes. The deadly cannon firecracker did most of this execution. Out of 152 injuries by firearms in sixty-seven cities, the toy pistol caused 105. Gunpowder explosions, including the premature blowing up of many village anvils, caused the injury of 187 out of this list. Many of the injuries included in the lists were reported as prospectively fatal.

Standard Oil Fire.

New York, July 5.—The fire in the Standard Oil company's plant at Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., which was started early this morning by a stroke of lightning, continued until over 30 of the oil tanks had been destroyed. The financial loss is variously placed at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000. The first figure, which is the company's estimate, is probably as nearly correct as is possible before a complete list of the destroyed property is made up.

NEWSPAPERS BOLT BRYAN

The Democratic Journals Which Repudiate Ticket and Platform.

New York, July 10.—Despatches to the Herald from numerous cities in widely separated states show that William J. Bryan cannot count upon the united support of the Democratic press.

The action of the Nebraskan's radical friends in forcing a specific declaration for 16 to 1 in the Kansas City platform has alienated more than one important party organ and several independent journals.

Some of the independent newspapers are unwilling to accept either Bryan or McKinley, believing both to be unsafe men for the presidential office.

The Globe Bolts.

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—The St. Paul Globe, for years a leading Democratic organ of the Northwest, which bolted the Chicago platform and had about re-established its good standing with the party, has again bolted. In an editorial entitled, "A Crime Repeated," it denounces the Kansas City platform because of the free silver plank and says:

"It refuses to support the candidates of a convention which seeks, through cowardly evasion, to win the support of those whom it feared to openly challenge."

While the Globe is the only Democratic paper that has bolted, it is the only organ of the party that has a general circulation throughout Minnesota and North Dakota.

The Minneapolis Times, an independent paper, seems inclined to maintain that attitude.

All other Twin City papers are Republican. The smaller dailies of the state will follow party lines.

Denver Papers Also.

Denver, Col., July 10.—The Denver Republican, which supported Bryan four years ago, is now an administration organ.

"The Democracy," it says, "giving merely nominal support to an issue which Silver Republicans approve, will present less attraction than the old Republican party."

The Denver Times has dropped silver and dropped Bryan as a faise prophet, and openly derides the claim of Democrats to the electoral vote of Colorado.

"The popular theory that the man who sprang from the loins of the people is willing to die for a principle rather than win by a wrong is exploded," says the Times.

Light in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., July 10.—The Charlotte Observer says:

"The Observer cannot support the candidate nominated or the platform promulgated at Kansas City. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of sixteen to one. The reaffirmation of the Chicago platform would have been bad enough, but its two most obnoxious features were singled out when free silver and government by injunction were specifically indorsed. The latter is a bid, as it was in 1896, for the support of the lawless, and is by far the most offensive plank to one who believes in the supremacy of the law.

"The saying that the anti-imperialistic plank presents the paramount issue does not make it do so. This country could not shirk its obligations in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, if it wanted to. The status quo must be preserved for many years. The arraignment of trusts is correct and capital, but is no stronger than that by the Republican convention.

"But it is not so much the platform that is to be feared as the man upon it. Mr. Bryan is essentially a dangerous citizen. He is an honest fanatic. Neither his ability nor his integrity is open to doubt. But he is a radical, self-willed, headstrong, imperious, determined to have his way, and determined if he cannot do so that the procession shall not move at all. His way is not the wise way. He is not a fit man for President. In charge of the craft he would run it upon the rocks. He may be elected—we should not be greatly surprised if he were—but we shall have no complicity in the act."

The Record's Stand.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 10.—The Philadelphia Record, the only Democratic daily newspaper in Philadelphia, will not support Bryan, who, it says, is not a Democrat, but a Populist.

Bryan's election, the Record says, would be a triumph of socialistic tendencies in so far as he should be able to impress himself upon the legislation of the country.

Will Oppose Bryan.

Lexington, Ky., July 10.—None of the independent papers of the state have declared themselves on the Presidential race as yet, all confining their editorials to remarks on the platforms and personal comments on the candidates.

It is certain that a majority of the anti-Goebel papers will oppose the national Democratic ticket, taking the ground that Bryan's tour of the state last fall and his effort to dictate to the voters in the state election was a piece of uncalled for presumption.

The leading independent paper of the state is the Herald, of Lexington, which, while it has not yet editorially announced itself, will oppose Bryan.

Don't Like Dead Issue.

Galveson, Tex., July 10.—Thus far none of the Democratic papers have openly bolted Bryan.

The Galveston-Dallas News, independent, which supported Buckner and Palmer four years ago, shows a tendency to bolt Bryan because or his continued loyalty to silver and the incorporation of a silver plank in the platform. In an editorial discussing the action of the resolutions committee on the silver plank, it says:

"A tie would have resulted if only one vote had been changed from pro to con, and this of itself was quite enough to have persuaded the convention not to attempt further to revive this dead issue."

Evening Post Bolts.

Worcester, Mass, July 10.—The Evening Post, Democratic, has condemned the silver plank and predicted the defeat of the Bryan ticket.

"Mr. Bryan," says the Post, "by the course he is pursuing, will not only be responsible for his own defeat, but for the defeat of several Democratic congressman, in all probability."

Support Not Sincere.

Baltimore, Md., July 10.—Of the several daily papers published in Baltimore it is hardly probable that Mr. Bryan and his platform will have the sincere support of one. The only straightout Democratic paper, the Sun, while it has not yet declared its policy specifically, does not take kindly to the 16 to 1 plank.

"It is to be regretted," the Sun says, "that the fight against the silver plank in the platform was not taken to the floor of the convention."

Will Support McKinley.

Boston, Mass., July 10.—The Boston Herald, which supported McKinley in 1896 and Cleveland in 1892, says:

"While we have to confess that in McKinley are not realized our own ideals for the Presidency, we have no misgivings as to our duty to support him in the present election."

GEN. MACARTHUR SENDS THE 14TH

Regiment Will Leave on Friday for Service in China,

Washington, July 10.—General MacArthur cables the War department that the Fourteenth Infantry and Fifth Artillery will leave on Friday for Taku. Other troops are being sent to replace these.

In reply to instructions of the secretary of war, of July 4, General MacArthur cables the adjutant general the following, under date of July 9, 10:40 p. m.: "Daggett's regiment (Fourteenth United States Infantry), Reilley's battery (Fifth Artillery) will leave 13th for Taku on transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyefield. Taylor in Samar not available. For other infantry regiment for Chinese service recommend first one leaving states. Manila merely cared for until arrival new troops without drawing on Anderson, Bullard or Sargent, which is now impracticable. In addition to one month's subsistence supplies with troops, send with Daggett, to establish depot, three month's subsistence for 5,000 men. Regiments have 500 rounds ammunition per man. Crozier carries 1,000,000 reserve and such miscellaneous ordnance supplies as can be spared for the present. With view to medical supply depot, stores three months (for) 5,000 men go with Daggett; there will be eight medical officers in China from Philippines. Send three montas' forage 3,00 animals and partial supply winter clothing for Ninth Infantry. Shall keep Indiana and Flintshire in Chinese waters for local service therein. Order all large transports home to expedite transfer troops here.

Foregoing arrangements easily changed if departments wishes cabled quickly. Seven companies Hardin Regiment, Taylor's battery, has been sent to Samar replacing Hughes' troops therein which have been concentrated in Leyte.

"Request authority to permanently transfer Samar department to Southern Luzon. (Signed

"MACARTHUR."

ARMY IN PHILIPPINES NUMBERS 63,426 MEN

Washington, July 10.—A statement prepared by the adjutant general shows that the total strength of the United States army in the Philippines June 30 last was 63,426 officers and men. Of that number 31,821 are regulars and 31,605 volunteers, distributed among the different arms as follows: Infantry, 54,368 officers and men; cavalry, 3,392; artillery, 2,291, and staff corps, 3,276. The total strength given above includes 1,310 officers and men of the Ninth Infantry since transferred to China.

THE WEEK IN LUZON.

Manila, July 9.—The past week's scouting in Luzon resulted in eleven Americans being killed and ten wounded. One hundred and sixty Filipinos were killed during the week and eight Americans, who had been prisoners in the hands of the rebels, were surrendered and a hundred rifles were turned over to the United States officials. The enemy ambushed a wagon train between Indang and Naic. The enemy lost nine men, while on an expedition to punish the Ladrones in the delta of the Rio Grande.

In the Antigua province of Panay, a running fight of three hours' duration resulted in the killing or wounding of 70 of the enemy. There were no casualties among the Americans.

The insurgents are slowly accepting the amnesty provisions. In some instances the Americans are suspending operations in order to give the rebels opportunity to take advantage of the decree.

PETTIT COURTMARTIALED.

Manila, July 7.—The courtmartial convened for the purpose of hearing the charges against Col. James S. Pettit, of the 31st volunteer infantry, who was accused of violating the sixty-second article of war in making an arrangement with President Medell, of Zamboanga, for the capture of Juan Ramos, and who was afterwards transferred to Medell and killed, has brought in a verdict of acquittal. General MacArthur in reviewing the evidence disapproves of the finding of the courtmartial. The acquittal, it is announced, restored Col. Pettit to duty in his regiment.

General James Bell, it is announced, will succeed Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, th provost marshal at Manila. Gen. Bell will enter upon his duties July 15. Gen. Williston will return home.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

Washington, July 7.—The war department has been informed of the organization of a squadron of Philippine cavalry by Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 43rd infantry, U. S. V., consisting of four troops of native scouts, having a maximum of 120 men to a troop, engaged to serve until June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged. The barracks at Caloocan have been designated at the rendezvous of the squadron.

STEVENSON AT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, Neb., July 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for the vice presidency, arrived in Lincoln to-day to attend a conference of the Democratic leaders.

W. J. Bryan and Senator J. K. Jones warmly greeted Mr. Stevenson before he left the train. Alighting from the car Mr. Stevenson shook hands with other members of Mr. Bryan's party, including Charles A. Towne, National Committeemen Campau of Michigan, Johnson of Kansas, Stone of Missouri, Daniels of North Carolina, Sergeant-at-Arms John I. Martin and Governor Poynter. With Mr. Bryan he walked down the long station platform between two lines of cheering men to the carriage. The party was driven immediately to the Lincoln hotel. Here two or three thousand people had gathered. As soon as Messrs. Bryan and Stevenson alighted there were demands for a speech. Mr. Stevenson replied:

"I can only say to you, fellow citizens, that I thank you for this cordial welcome. I am too modest a man to make the first speech when I stand in the presence of the next President. At some future time I will do myself the honor to address the Bryan men, which means the Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans, all the elements in opposition to the Republican party. I thank you for this honor."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, standing together, then shook hands with several hundred people who passed in line rapidly before them. But as they turned to go upstairs, to where the Democrttic conference committee was to meet, the crowd shouted for Bryan. He shook his head, but the crowd insisted.

"I am glad so many have turned out on short notice to greet Mr. Stevenson." said he. "I want him to feel that when he comes to Nebraska he comes among friends, and when he goes back to Illinois to help us carry Illinois I want him to tell them there is no doubt of Nebraska."

Talmage in Stockholm.

Stockholm, July 9.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached in the Immanuel church here yesterday to an immense congregation. Dr. Talmage's sermon was rendered into Swedish by an interpreter.

GOLD FINDS AT CAPE NOME

Great Rush of Miners, Who Find Fortunes in a Day.

San Francisco, July 9.—News from Nome to June 24 shows that the landing of 14,000 people on the beach in one week has produced results never before seen in a mining camp. For three miles, especially along the river and the beach, there is a solid stretch of houses and tents. Beyond to the westward, for a long distance, there are scattering houses and tents. The same is true of the land to the eastward. The tents and cabins therefore extend for nearly five miles.

The white tents, which look like a vast field of closely packed haycocks, bear the brands of manufacturing firms in every important city and town of the Pacific coast and the East. The beach for a long distance is packed to the water's edge with goods freshly landed from barges. It is not too much to say that millions of dollars' worth of goods are there. Lumber has been so scarce in camp that hardly any can be had at any price.

Up and down the beach men with new and shining gold pans are to be seen in different places washing for gold, while surrounding them are groups of newly arrived goldseekers of both sexes watching the results and full of interest as to what the pans may show.

The tundra is proving to be one of the wealthiest fields in the district and its output will surprise the world. At the new beach diggings at Bluff City three men held a piece of ground forty feet wide, which they practically worked out in thirty days, and during that time they got $36,900 in gold. The most wonderful piece of work done by them was to shovel out $15,000 in four hours' time, though it took six days to wash the fortune from the dump. More than $500,000 has been taken from an area of 90 by 700 feet. It is thought to be an old creek bed.

Lucky Baldwin, the San Francisco millionaire, who for years touched nothing which did not turn into gold, has had hard luck at Nome. He took up a large concert saloon in sections, but found no place to put it up. He expects to go to Port Clarence, nearby, which has a good harbor and which is bound to be a lively camp. Baldwin has 600 tons of goods on the beach and has to hire a small army of men with shotguns to guard them.

MR. CLEVELAND HAD HOPED FOR UNITY

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 10.—Former President Grover Cleveland, at his summer home, Gray Gables, expressed his opinion of the Democratic platform.

"I most ardently hoped and desired," he said, "that the platform to be constructed at Kansas City would be consistent with the professions of those in charge of Democratic management to the effect that harmonizing discordant sentiment in the party was an object of supreme importance.

"In these circumstances the incorporation of a specific demand for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is, of course, a great surprise and disappointment.

"On the basis of such a declaration the method by which the party is to be harmonized and Democracy is to gain the confidence and support of our thinking and reflective citizens is beyond my comprehension."

NEW YORK IS LOST.

New York, July 7.—Gold Democrats say that the state has been lost by the action of the convention when it might have been won for the state ticket by leaving out the financial plank. Ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, is one of these gold Democrats who does not want Bryan at any price. He said yesterday that he felt a kind of joy over the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, as he believed that it meant the certain defeat of Bryan.

"I intend to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt," said Mr. Hoadly, "because the men are so much better men than Mr. Bryan can ever be that there is no comparing him with them. Then again I shall vote the Republican ticket because the currency question is one that involves the happiness of every man in the country. Bryan and his 16 to 1 are the greatest menaces to prosperity in the country. The most amusing thing about the convention in Kansas City is the spectacle afforded by Croker and Van Wyck, shouting against the trusts, when they are knee-deep in that business themselves. A convention like that at Kansas City furnished with its brains, as it is, by the greatest living anarchist, Altgeld, is not worth discussing any way."

Oscar S. Straus, minister to Turkey, had this to say about the platform:

"I regard the silver plank as the logical outcome of Bryanism, and as a Gold Democrat I am glad that the men in Kansas City have stated their creed in plain figures so that they can not attribute their defeat to any other cause than the real one. They will thus bury Bryanism never to rise again. There is only one course left to all sound money Democrats—to give their fullest and best support to McKinley and Roosevelt."

A number of other gold Democrats expressed the same views, although some said they were sorry that the action at Kansas City endangered the state ticket. As long as free silver is in the Democratic national platform, however, they said, they felt that it was their duty to fight against it, by supporting the Republican candidates.

HILL AND CROKER.

Kansas City, July 7.—When David B. Hill headed off the stampede in the convention yesterday morning and prevented his nomination as vice president, he whipped Richard Croker, the czar of Tammany hall. Croker wanted Hill in second place. He talked Hill to his lieutenants and planned a stampede for the man from Wolfert's Roost. He had everything fixed except Mr. Hill himself, and here he failed. Mr. Hill and his friends all declare that Mr. Croker wanted to bury Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill in the same political grave, and that for this reason he sought to force the nomination upon the former governor against his will. Every possible pressure was brought upon the ex-governor to keep him from declining.

Mr. Croker has aspired to the control of the Democratic party in New York state. He has been blocked at every attempt to secure country Democrats by Mr. Hill. In putting his opponent in second place on the ticket and then securing his defeat next fall Mr. Croker saw a way to remove him from state politics. He tried it, but the delegations outside of New York saw through the game, and when Mr. Hill declined the honor Mr. Croker's failure was complete.

Many Persons Killed.

Tacoma, Wash., July 5.—Nearly a hundred people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at 26th and C streets, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be bruised and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened.

STILL FIGHTING IN TRANSVAAL

Engagements of Little Importance--Boers Leave Orange River State.

London, July 9.—The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

Pretoria, Sunday, July 8.—As the enemy, for some days has been threatening our line of railway by trying to get round our right flank, I despatched Hutton July 5 with mounted infantry to reinforce Mahon and with orders to drive the Boers to the east of Bronkerspruit. These orders were effectually carried out during Friday and Saturday by Mahon, who was attacked by some 3,000 men, with six guns and two Maxims. Our casualties were: Wounded, two officers, including Captain Nelles, of the Canadian mounted rifles, slightly, and 26 men. Steyn left Bethlehem on the night of July 4 for Fouriesburg, between Bethlehem and Vicksburg, accompanied by Christien DeWet and other Free State commanders, with troops, reported numbering 3,000 men.

"Hanbury Tracy, commanding at Rustenburg, reports that a party of Boers, under Liamner, called on him yesterday to surrender the town and garrison. Hanbury-Tracy replied that he held Rustenburg for her majesty's government and intended to continue to occupy it. The enemy then opened fire with artillery and tried to take the heights commanding the town, but did not succeed, owing to good arrangements made by Hanbury-Tracy and his officers. Eventually they were driven off with the assistance of Holdsworth and his Basutos, who made a rapid march of 48 miles from the neighborhood of Zeerust with the Bushmen under Colonel Arce. The enemy suffered heavily and five men were captured. Our casualties were two men killed and one officer and three men wounded."

LORD ROBERTS' REASONS.

London, July 7.—Lord Roberts' declination to allow troops to be withdrawn from South Africa for service in China, is said to have come about this way: The secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, cabled Lord Roberts, asking if he could spare a division, and Roberts replied "yes." Lord Lansdowne then selected a number of favorite officers who have been cooling their heels in the drawing rooms at home, for billets with the force. In the meanwhile Roberts cables suggesting that several of his tried commanders should accompany the division he was preparing adding that if an army commander was needed he would like to go himself. These recommendations put Lord Lansdowne in an awkward fix. Before he answered Lord Roberts' suggestions, the latter heard from private sources that none of his seasoned lieutenants were to go, but that "warriors who had fattened on the fleshpots of the city," were coming out to take all commands in the expedition, whereupon the little man promptly wired London that it was impossible to send any troops at all out of South Africa, his previous offer being based on imperfect information, whereupon Lord Roberts' army rejoiced, and the war office was reluctantly obliged to abandon a scheme whereby it was hoped to mollify many distinguished peace soldiers and their relatives. There is no definite confirmation of this, but it is told with considerable circumstantiality.

The resignation of Lord Wemyss, the honorary colonel, and Col. Eustace Balfour, the commanding officer of the crack London Scottish volunteers, as a result of their desire to protest against the government's treatment of the volunteers in the service, has created a sensation. Col. Balfour is a brother of the cabinet minister of that name, and Lord Wemyss has probably done more for this branch of Great Britain's defenses than any other man. Trouble arose over the war office refusing to give a capitation grant to London Scottish volunteers because they were unable, owing to having 138 men at the front, to put 50 per cent of their strength in camp for the manoeuvres. Lord Wemyss, writing to Lord Lansdowne, frankly tells him he has ignored the original intention of the volunteer force, and has changed its character and constitution.

SMALL FIGHTING.

Senekal, Orange River Colony, (Monday) June 9.—An extended reconaisance to-day resulted in the discovery that the Boers had evacuated all their positions around Senekal. Numbers of them appear to have gone towards Ficksburg and the remainder in the direction of Bethlehem. The British commanders express the opinion that the removal of the Boers foreshadows a speedy end of the war in this section of the country.

London, July 9.—Late news from South Africa report that the Boers ineffectually attacked General Buller's escort between Standerton and Heidelburg on Saturday as he was returning from a visit to Lord Roberts.

The Boers attacked the Ficksburg garrison at midnight on Tuesday, but were driven off after 45 minutes' fighting.

Gen. Brabant, on July 5, occupied Dernberg between Seneeal and Winburg which served as a base for bands assaining convoys. Col. Mahon, of Gen. Hutton's mounted troops, on July 6 and 7 engaged 3,000 Boers east of Bronkerspruit, and drove them off. The British casualties numbered 33.

Commandant Limmer tried to recapture Rustenburg, on July 5, but was driven back. Thirty-four of Strathcona's horse, under Lieut. Anderson, were attacked by 200 Boers east of Standerton, on July 5. The British soon took possession of a kopje upon which they successfully withstood the attack of the enemy.

ANOTHER TREK.

London, July 9.—The Times' Lourenzo Marques correspondent says, under date of July 7:

A general movement of Boer settlers into Gazuland, Portuguese territory, seems to be in contemplation. Already large herds have been driven across the border. The Portuguese welcome the movement.

WILLIAM'S REPLY.

Canton, O., July 7.—The following cablegram was received by President McKinley yesterday:

"Renderburg, July 6.—To the President of the United States, William McKinley.

"For your excellency's warm words of condolence in the murder of my representative in Pekin, I express my most sincere thanks. I recognize therein the common impulse of interests which binds the civilized nations together.

(Signed.) "WILLIAM, EMPEROR."

Steel Works Resuming.

Muncie, Ind., July 9.—The Midland Steel works will resume operations here one week from to-day with a full complement of 800 men, as a result of Saturday's settlement of the wage question. It is believed here that within 10 days the iron workers' scale will also be signed and that the three idle iron mills here, employing 2,000 men, will resume operations.

Engineer Dies of Injuries.

Galion, O., July 10.—James Logan, an Erie engineer, died Monday morning from injuries in a wreck on the Erie. He was pulling the fast express train into this city Sunday, when the engine ran off the derail and was overturned. He was pinioned under the engine and his leg badly crushed. He leaves a wife and family at Kent.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS CLEANSES THE SYSTEM DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY, OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE - MANF'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS FOR $1 PER BOTTLE

SOME RAINFALL NOW IN INDIA

Over Six Million People Are Now Receiving Relief.

London, July 10.—The secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, has received the following from the viceroy of India, Lord Kurzon, of Keddleston:

"The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Berar, Khandeish, the central provinces of the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but has been much below the average for these tracts, except in Southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajpootana, Guzerat and Central India.

"The cholera mortality continues high in Bombay. The May mortality there was appalling. The number of persons receiving relief is 6,017,000."

The governor of Bombay telegraphs to the foreign office as follows:

"There were 10,320 deaths from cholera and 6,502 fatalities in the famine district during the last week in June. The total deaths among the numbers on the relief works in the British district were 5,324. The number on the relief works is increasing rapidly in consequence of the drouth. The number on gratuitous relief is increasing throughout the affected districts."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, July 6.—Recent references in the Paris papers to the Franco-American demonstration of friendship have clearly shown that an alliance between the Republics is seriously considered. The Figaro is the latest journal to take up the idea. It suggests, in an important leading article, that the bonds between the two countries be drawn still closer than they are at present by means of a treaty of commer

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES

Anarchy Prevails in China and We Shall Protect Our Citizens.

Washington, July 10.—The state department has finally concluded to make public the identical note which was recently delivered to the powers as defining the position of the United States respecting the Chinese troubles. It is understood that this circular instruction was drawn up on the 30th of June, and transmitted to Canton for the approval of the President, and communicated to the powers concerned on the 3d of July. It embodies the views to which this government has strictly adhered from the very beginning of the present troubles, and which the different powers have one by one taken into favorable consideration. The view announced at the start by the President that we did not consider ourselves at war with the Chinese nation, and that all our efforts should be directed to localizing the disturbances in the province of Chih-Li, and keeping them from spreading throughout the empire by enlisting on the side of peace the powerful viceroys of central and southern China, has now apparently been adopted by all the other powers. It is too soon to prophesy the ultimate results of this policy, but thus far the indications are all favorable. It will be seen that no answer from the different powers was required or expected to the circular of July 3d, but it is understood it has been everywhere favorably received, and that no objections have been made to it in any quarter. It is not true that there has been any formation of groups or combination of powers of any sort whatever. It may be positively asserted, for instance, that the co-operation of France and the United States has been most constant and cordial.

The circular which was sent to our foreign representatives is as follows:

"Department of State,

"Washington, July 8, 1900.

"In this critical posture of affairs in China it is deemed appropriate to define the attitude of the United States as far as present circumstances permit this to be done.

"We adhere to the policy initiated by us in 1857, of peace with the Chinese nation, of furtherance of lawful commerce and of protection to lives and property of our citizens by all means guaranteed under extra- territorial treaty rights, and by the law of nations.

"If wrong be done to our citizens, we propose to hold the responsible authors to the uttermost accountability.

"We regard the condition at Pekin as one of virtual anarchy, whereby power and responsibility is practically devolved upon the local provincial authorities. So long as they are not in overt collusion with rebellion and use their power to protect foreign life and property, we regard them as representing the Chinese people with whom we seek to remain in peace and friendship.

"The purpose of the President is, as it has been heretofore, to act concurrently with the other powers, first, in opening up communication with Pekin, and rescuing the American officials, missionaries and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding all legitimate American industries, and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorder to the provinces of the empire, and a recurrence of such disasters.

"It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result, but the policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire.

"You will communicate the purport of this instruction to the minister for foreign affairs. HAY."

HORSES AND MULES FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Washington, July 10.—Recent orders of the War department involve the sending of about 4,000 horses and mules from this country to the Philippines. Most of these are cavalry horses forming an important part of the equipment of the squadrons of the First, Third and Ninth regiments of cavalry ordered to the Philippines. The transportation of the animals across the Pacific is a difficult problem. The transports available are not nearly sufficient for the extensive movement in prospect and it will be necessary to procure at least six additional animal transports. Even with the increased supply of vessels it will take a long time to make the transfer and each vessel probably will be required to make two trips to Manila. Quartermaster General Ludington is in negotiation with ship owners for the charter of the necessary steamers.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

Washington, July 7.—As a result of a thorough consideration of the subject by the secretary of war, Lieut. Gen. Miles and Adjutant General Corbin, orders were issued by the war department this afternoon for the dispatch of 6,254 regular troops to the Philippines with a view to their utilization in China, in case it is found necessary to divert them to that country. These troops are intended, primarily, to relieve the volunteers in the Philippines, and will only be diverted to China in the event that circumstances demand it. The force is made up of two battalions each of the fifteenth, second, fifth and eighth infantry, two squadrons each of the first and ninth cavalry, one squadron of the third cavalry and a company of engineers.

These troops will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation arrangements can be perfected, and the entire fleet of transports at San Francisco and New York will be employed in the work.

THE OREGON AFLOAT.

Washington, July 6.—The Navy department yesterday received the following dispatch:

Che-Foo.—Secretary Navy, Washington:

Wilde announced Oregon floated this afternoon. Pumps control water. Goes Kure dock yard, inland sea.

(Signed.) RODGERS.

BROOKLYN TO TAKU.

Washington, July 6.—News of the arrival of the armored cruiser Brooklyn at Nagasaki, Japan, with Admiral Remey, of the Asiatic squadron, in command, was received by the secretary of the navy last night. The Brooklyn is on her way to Taku, to which place she was ordered on June 24, after the administration received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff telling of the ambuscade near Tien Tsin in which a number of men of Major Weller's command were killed and wounded.

MESSAGE TO WILLIAM.

Washington, July 6.—The President has sent the following message of condolence to the Emperor of Germany:

"The confirmation of the murder of your majesty's minister in Pekin leads me to tender to your majesty and to the family of Baron Von Ketteler my sorrowful condolence and those of the American people.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

MR. ECKELS STATES VIEWS

He Shows Why the Gold Democrats Cannot Support Bryan.

Chicago, July 9.—The Times-Herald says:

James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency during President Cleveland's second administration and now president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, is as firm against the election of William J. Bryan as President as he was in 1896, and as a sound money Democrat will do his utmost to encompass the Nebraskan's defeat.

Among other statements made by Mr. Eckels are the following:

"No issue set forth in any platform, no matter how cunningly devised and arranged, in this campaign can be made paramount to the issue of Mr. Bryan himself, his erroneous views of public questions, his numerous vagaries and his demonstrated desire to find popularity and votes in a never-absent appeal to class prejudices and supposed race hatreds.

"No man is fitted for the Presidency who day in and day out proclaims, in the midst of demonstrated better condition of affairs, the reverse to be true in order to foment a discontent which will gain to himself and party a political advantage.

"Mr. Bryan hardly appeals to the thoughtful citizen, with whom political parties are only agencies for public good to the extent that they stand for fundamentally right principles and honest administration, when upon the one hand he is presented by the Populists and on the other by Tammany. The joining hands with the one constitutes an offense against safety in governmental administration, the alliance with the other an offense against political decency.

"If elected President the public must be prepared to see Mr. Bryan as chief executive and those associated with him as cabinet counsellors construe every law bearing upon the currency and the powers of the treasury department in such a manner as to nullify, as best they can, its provisions in so far as they bear upon the question of the maintenance of the gold standard.

"I shall be surprised if any German voter, heretofore the bulwark of the country against every assault upon the integrity of the country's currency system and protesting against any debasement of the country's coin, will now aid and abet such a proceeding because of a belief in any injustice done by Great Britain to some affiliated race ten thousand miles away.

"I do not believe any man benefits his country by being a preacher of discontent, strife between classes, social and political pessimism, financial error and continuous financial gloom, despite surrounding and widespread prosperity; and therefore I do not believe in Mr. Bryan.

"I do not accept Republican doctrines as against pure Democratic ones rightly interpreted and incorporated into the administration of public affairs. But as between Republicanism and Populism through the channel of Bryanism I prefer Republicanism."

SIX MEN KILLED.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 4.—Six prominent railway men were instantly killed and between 25 and 35 persons were terribly injured by the explosion of several gasoline tank cars in the yards of the Ohio River railroad here to-day.

At 5:30 o'clock a yard engine was passing down with a train running at a good rate of speed toward the lower end of the yard. On nearing the shops a switch was discovered open. Before the train could be stopped the engine struck a train of gasoline tanks.

Several officials of the road happened to be here, and, as is usual in an accident of this kind, they fired a cannon shot at the remaining tanks of oil to let the fluid out. Instantly, after the shot had hit the tank, it exploded. Smoke rose in a dense mass. After it cleared away a most horrible sight greeted the hundreds of people who rused to the scene. Everywhere were to be seen chunks of human flesh.

Dead bodies were scattered here and there; injured were lying all over the surrounding territory. The dead:

J. H. HAMILTON, general superintendent.

BRADLEY REEVES, engineer.

EDWARD SHANNON, telegrapher.

YARDMASTER CARR.

MASTER MECHANIC LALIME.

BRADFORD, conductor.

Between 25 and 35 injured were lying helpless about under the mass of debris. They were removed as rapidly as possible to the city hospital.

Many of the injured were suffering internally from the concussion of the explosion, while others were frightfully maimed by flying bits of iron and wood.

It is impossible to state the exact number of injured, as many were carried to their own homes.

At the hospital it is thought that several more deaths will result.

WHERE THEY ARE.

Washington, July 7.—Looking over their charts the naval officers of the department located Kure docks, where the Oregon is bound, as a new Japanese naval station on the inland sea not far from the Japanese city of Heroshima. The dock is about 800 miles distant from the place where the Oregon struck, so it is further away than Nagasaki, but Captain Wilde evidently headed there knowing the dock would hold the Oregon beyond question. It is a new dock of the largest proportion, carrying 39 feet of water over the sill, that the Oregon can enter without taking off her weights, even though her forward compartment is flooded.

PROMOTIONS IN NAVY.

Washington, July 7.—The President has made the following promotions in the navy:

Commander M. R. S. MacKenzie, to be a captain. Lieutenant-Commander George P. Colvocaresses, to be a commander. Lieutenant Commander Chas. E. Colahan, to be a commander. Lieutenant James P. Parker, to be a lieutenant-commander. Lieutenant Ben W. Hodges, to be a lieutenant commander. Ernest V. Sandstrom, to be a boatswain in the navy.

Victims Buried.

New York, July 5.—A large number of unidentified bodies recovered from the Hoboken steamship fire were buried in that city to-day. There were not enough hearses in Jersey City and Hoboken to carry all of the dead and the coroner was compelled to carry some on trucks.

Long before the hour set for the funeral cortege to start crowds of men, women and children gathered along the route through which the funeral procession was to pass. The heat was intense but this did not seem to keep away the curiosity-seekers.

The North German Lloyd Steamship company had arranged for the funeral and its representatives were present to see that the company's plans were carried out. The funeral services, though simple in character, were very impressive. Among those present were Archdeacon William B. Jenvey, of St. Paul's church, and Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken.

Emperor Commits Suicide.

Shanghai, July 5.—Emperor Kwang-Su committed suicide by taking opium under compulsion of Prince Tuan, June 19. The empress dowager also took poison but is still alive, though reported to be insane from the effects of the drug.

The above had been officially reported to the German consular staff.

BOWSER SHOT THE RAPIDS

Ten Thousand People Witnessed the Chicago Man's Feat.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 10.—Peter Nissen, of Chicago, or Mr. Bowser, as he styles himself, went through the whirlpol rapids of the Niagara river yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 10,000 persons, in his craft the Foolkiller. The boat was towed to a rock about one mile above the rapids and secured. The point was difficult to reach by officials from either the American or Canadian shores who might have been disposed to interfere with the much advertised adventure.

Shortly after 3 o'clock Mr. Bowser was seen in his boat. A little later James Labland pulled up in a row boat, and towed the Foolkiller, with Bowser aboard. At 3:57 p. m. the start down stream was actually commenced, but the fickle eddies kept the Foolkiller drifting about until 4:50, when she shot into the whirlpool current and started for the final plunge. Passing under the cantilever bridge, the boat took on the speed of an express train. Bowser threw his oar far from him, and waved his cap. The crowd saw the craft rise on the crest of a smooth wave and then dive into the leaping spray and disappear. The strange craft turned over and over like a top, rolling and plunging until it passed a bend in the river and the most perilous part of the journey had been passed. The buoyant craft kept on the crest of the waves until submerged again on the verge of the whirlpool. Shooting into the whirlpool the Foolkiller swung around and went down like a fishing bob, but rose again quickly. For the next 55 minutes Bowser and the boat circled around the whirlpool. Shortly before 6 o'clock the Foolkiller was carried out to the edge of the rapids and a line was thrown by Bowser to men on shore, who hauled him in. His first question was "How is that for Bowser?"

The Foolkiller is 20 feet long and is made of two-inch pine, with four air-tight compartments. The keel weighs 1,250 pounds.

Chicago, July 10.—"F. M. Bowser" is the falls-shooting alias assumed by Peter Nissen, who resides at 578 Francisco street, Chicago. Nissen is a Dane, 37 years of age, and until recently had acted as bookkeeper for Jessen and Rosberg, 126 North Union street. He has been a resident of Chicago for 17 years. Nessen's boat was finished in this city last May, requiring 13 months for its completion.

CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 9.—Manifestations of the growing intolerance of the resident Chinese have alarmed the merchants and head men of Chinatown, and yesterday a proclamation was read in the streets signed by several prominent Chinese.

The matter had been under discussion for several days and mistreatment of Chinatown residents at points along the Bowery on Saturday night precipitated the matter. The Chinamen estimate that there are 150,000 Chinamen in New York and vicinity and say not one of them is from North China, nor even of the same tribal races involved in the disturbances. The proclamation reads:

"Honorable Brothers of Canton and Other Cities: There is now a trouble and disturbance in the North of China, our home land. Many of us know in part of these things. The Boxer brotherhood is of the North, and not, as we are, from the South. Word has come to us of the great misdoings in the North. This is in no sense the fault of us, the Chinese of the South. We have heard of indignities offered to our honorable brothers, and fear further troubles.

"The American papers can explain for us. We bespeak of you care and lawfulness, good behaviour and caution.

"We speak for us all, our Broad regret and sorrow, but beyond the trouble hope there will be peace and much good for our people of the South.

"WING WAH CHUNG,
"QUAN FOY,
"SUN KWONG ON.
"FUNG Y MOW."

At the Morning Star Mission hall, after a service at which a large audience of English-speaking Chinese was gathered, Rev. Y. Mow read the proclamation, and it was heartily endorsed. He spoke at length of the injustice of visiting punishment on the heads of American Chinese for the deeds of a set of men six thousand miles away, and though of the same empire, not even speaking the same language.

At night the proclamation was read in the Chinese theater. It was ordered posted in Doyers street on the public bulletin wall.

HOBART'S ESTATE VALUED AT $2,628,941

New York, July 10.—The inventory of the personal estate of the late Vice President Garrett A. Hobart was filed with the surrogate at Paterson, N. J., today. It appraises the late Vice President's wealth at $2,628,941.

Mr. Hobert held bonds in 26 corporations and stock in over one hundred.

ASTOR AND MILNE.

London, July 7.—Mr. William Waldorf Astor's recent paragraph in his own paper, the Pall Mall Gazette, saying "Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, formerly commander of the royal yacht Osborne, and a well known club man, attended a concert at the Astors without an invitation, is making a great commotion in London society and threatens to seriously affect Mr. Astor's position therein. It seems that Captain Milne was dining at the house of a well known lady, who asked him to go with her party to the Astor's concert. This is daily done in London, and Captain Milne unhesitatingly accepted. On arriving, Mr. Astor, instead of shaking hands with the captain, asked the latter his name. Milne told him and said that Lady —— brought him with her party. Mr. Astor responded that he had not the pleasure of his acquaintance, requested him to leave and added that he would insert a notice in the newspapers. Captain Milne retired in confusion, and from the Naval and Military club the same night sent Mr. Astor a letter of apology, and expressed the hope that he would allow the matter to drop. In spite of this Mr. Astor, in his paper the next afternoon, as cabled to the Associated Press at the time, published the following paragraph:

"We are desired to make known that the presence of Captain Sir Berkeley Milne, of the Naval and Military club, Piccadilly, at Mr. Astor's concert last Thursday evening, was uninvited."

Captain Milne's many influential friends, who include the Duke of York, are furious, and the duke and other naval officers regard Mr. Astor's conduct as an insult to their profession as well as to a personal friend whose position in London society is unquestioned. The members of the Naval and Military club are also indignant at the fact that Mr. Astor dragged in the name of their club. The whole matter, with Captain Milne's letter, has been placed before the Prince of Wales, and society is awaiting the next move.

Have 750,000 Men.

London, July 4.—The Times St. Petersburg correspondent says that on June 30 the grand staff of the Russian army estimated the Chinese army to number 750,000 men. He also says that about 900,000 Mausers have been imported within the last three years.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhoea. 50 cts, per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PLANS

Plans for Coming Contest Decided Upon at the Conference Monday.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—Plans for the Democratic national campaign of 1900 were outlined and practically agreed upon yesterday at a protracted conference between the leaders of the party.

The plan includes the appointment of a campaign committee, as agreed upon between representatives of the Democratic, silver Republican and Populist parties at Kansas City. This committee will include members of all three parties and perhaps also Democrats not members of the national committee, but who are prominent in the councils of the party. This committee will, it is said, have charge in a measure of the practical working of the campaign and will work for fusion on state and congressional tickets wherever possible. The press and executive committee, it is expected, will, with one or two exceptions, be the same as last year. The personnel of all the committees was left in the hands of Chairman Jones. The question of national headquarters was also left in his hands. It was state that Chicago would probably be selected. Mr. Bryan said that he had made no plans to the part he would take in the campaign and could not do so until he had conferred further with the party leaders. The subject was discussed at the meeting, as well as the amount of campaign work to be done by Mr. Stevenson, but this feature will not be fully decided on until after formal notification of their nomination has been given Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson, which probably will not be for several weeks. Committeeman Johnson of Kansas, Stated after the meeting that an understanding exists that Mr. Bryan will not tour the country as he did during the campaign of 1896, but will make trips from time to time to the larger centers of population, remaining in Lincoln a great deal of the time. Many visitors are expected here during the campaign, and Lincoln will, in a way, be a central point in the campaign.

Mr. Towne may not announce his decision in regard to the vice presidency for several days. Democratic leaders, however, state that the whole question has been postponed until after the middle of the road state populists' convention, to be held at Grand Island, Neb., July 20. The attitude taken by that wing of the Populists and the strength developed by them, will, it is said, be closely observed as a criterion in other Populist states, and should no serious defection from the regular Populists on account of Mr. Towne's defeat in the Democratic convention be noticed, a conference with the Populist leaders will then be held, at which time, it is expected, Mr. Towne's withdrawal will be announced. Senator Jones and Committeemen Stone, Campau and Johnson left for Chicago last night, where they expect to meet Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, permanent chairman of the Democratic national committee and discuss the make-up of the various committees prior to their announcement.

A number of changes are expected in the ways and means committee. True L. Norris, of New Hampshire, will, it is stated, take the place of Alex Troup on the press, and Norman E. Mack, the place of Frank Campbell on the executive committee.

THE NEW COMMITTEE.

Kansas City, July 7.—The national committee of the Democratic party met at the Kansas City club after the adjournment of the convention, and immediately organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a possible chairman, presented Senator Jones for re-election, and he received the unanimous vote. The senator was sent for, and in accepting the chairmanship said that the committee entered the campaign in much better shape than four years ago.

Then the members were all new and untried, and party affairs had been in the hands of men who were overthrown in the great issues dominating the 1896 convention. Now they had a complete organization, and were ready to go ahead and make the best fight possible. He complimented the action of the convention, both as to platform and the candidates.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has had time for consideration. It is understood that many of the members of the old committee will be chosen.

A committee consisting of Tillman, of South Carolina; Johnson, of Indiana; Williams, of Massachusetts; Osborne, of Wyoming, and Wilson, of Idaho, was appointed to confer with representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican parties as to the best plan of campaign.

Kansas City, July 7.—The Democratic national committee resumed its sessions to-day at the Kansas City club. The representatives of the Populists and Silver Republicans attended the meeting. Nearly every state in which the Populist and Silver Republican strength is necessary to carry the state for the Democracy was pledged to Bryan and Stevenson. The exceptions were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, the representatives of these states saying they thought is extremely doubtful whether they could be carried for Bryan unless a Populist should remain in the field. At the same time they claimed they did not care to sacrifice Mr. Towne, and for him to become a Watson even on a small scale. The Silver Republicans and Populists representing the three states named did not talk very encouragingly. They said Populists and Silver Republicans might to the same extent vote the Republican ticket, while other Populists who had heretofore acted with the regular organization would go over to the middle-of-the road ticket. Stress was laid on the danger of losing four senators in three states. The Silver Republicans said there would be no doubt about carrying the mountain states, but they had little hope of the Pacific coast.

The matter of running a third ticket probably will be determined after a conference of the leaders at Lincoln, as it is understood many will meet Mr. Bryan there on Monday.

Acting Chairman Edmiston, General James B. Weaver and Thomas Patterson spoke for the Populists, while ex-Senator Dubois and Representative Shafroth spoke for the Silver Republicans. All the Silver Republicans pledged their hearty support to the Bryan and Steveison ticket, and the Populists were in favor of the election of Bryan.

The Silver Republicans presented the names of Chairman Tollotson, Senator Teller and ex-Senator Dubois for representation on the Democratic executive committee. The Populists did not present any names for this committee, saying that until they could confer with the leaders of their states they would take no action.

GERMAN VOTERS AGAINST BRYAN

They Will Not Support His Free Silver Position at the Polls.

Chicago, July 10.—The Times-Herald publishes the following to-day:

German-Americans of the middle west dislike William Jennings Bryan's free silver theories now as much as they did in 1896. The 16 to 1 dose has not been made more palatable to them by flavoring it with anti-"imperialism" and pro-Boer declarations.

Representative German-Americans in Chicago and Milwaukee say so. Public sentiment in St. Louis and Cincinnati and other typical centers of Germanic thought and influence runs in the same direction. While a tendency to desert President McKinley on the Boer and "imperialistic" issues has been proclaimed all over the western country, and more than half believed by many, it appears to have been effectually stopped, if it ever existed, when Bryan insisted upon reiteration of the silver plank of 1896 in the Democratic national platform.

"I find more Germans who care for the gold standard and want it protected," said William Boldenweck yesterday, "than I do Germans who are concerned about so-called imperialism. Intelligent people—and the Germans are intelligent—know that there could be no alliance with England or any other nation without action by congress, and such action could not be kept secret, so this talk of a secret alliance with England does not amount to anything. The Germans want the gold standard, and, I believe, will vote again to keep it. The Democrats did a good work for us when they put 16 to 1 into the platform again."

"It is hard to speak for the German citizens," said T. J. Lefens. "They usually think and speak for themselves. But I believe whatever dissatisfaction there may have been among Germans with the McKinley administration has been done away with by the reiteration of 16 to 1 by the Democratic national convention. I have not made this the subject of special inquiry, but among my friends I do not know of one man who voted for McKinley in 1896 who will not vote for him again this year as against Bryan and 16 to 1. When the Democrats put 16 to 1 into the platform they put in a saving clause—for McKinley."

"The question of how the Germans are going to vote this year is easy to ask but hard to answer," said Joseph Brucker, editor of the Staats Zeitung. "As a member of the Republican state central committee's sub-committee on literature, I am taking steps to learn the situation exactly, but have not secured definite results yet. So far as my personal observation goes, among business men and other friends of Democratic inclinations, I find that they cannot stand 16 to 1, so emphatically reiterated as it is in the Kansas City platform. This silver business is a monomania with Bryan. His adherence to it in 1896 might have been excused as a political mistake, but to insist upon it now favors of fanaticism. The Germans are sound money people and will, I believe, vote that way in the fall."

"I am no Bryan man," said Moritz von Baumbach, banker and old-time Democrat of Milwaukee. "I am a Gold Democrat and will support no candidate on a 16 to 1 platform. I think the German Democrats generally will not do so, but I can speak positively only for myself."

Former Senator Yahr, of the Charles Baumbach company, of Milwaukee, said: "I am opposed to 16 to 1. It is idle to talk of anything but a monetary basis recognized by the whole world. Still, there are other things, the trusts, for instance, of which we have some knowledge. Honestly, I cannot say on which side of the fence I shall drop. I shall have to think it over for a while longer. I think the Democrats might have had a chance to win if they had left that 16 to 1 plank out of their platform."

The Times-Herald in addition publishes interviews with twenty leading German Democrats of Chicago who refuse to support Bryan.

CROWDS FOR CANTON ON NOTIFICATION DAY

Canton, O., July 10.—Acting Secretary Grant, of the citizens' reception committee, is receiving announcements from clubs in surrounding cities and towns of delegations coming here for the notification Thursday. He anticipates a large crowd.

The President and Mrs. McKinley took a drive of more than an hour immediately after breakfast this morning, and then the President examined his work with Secretary Cortelyou on business forwarded from Washington, and on preparations for the notification. There were frequent interruptions by callers.

ROOSEVELT IN THE WEST.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 4.—A typical frontier demonstration and a rousing welcome from Rough Riders, cow-punchers and citizens of all classes, white, black and red, were accorded yesterday to Governor Theodore Roosevelt. The second annual reunion of Roosevelt's famous regiment brought thousands of strangers into this little western city. Of the 1,100 who originally comprised the regiment, about 200 were here to greet their colonel. The surprising part of it is that the city took care of her guests so well.

The central figure of the affair was the New York governor, and the guests of the city vied with each other in extending to him a true western ovation. The governor himself rode a black charger in the procession, which passed through the principal streets. He was cheered all along the line, the cry "Hurrah for Teddy" being the prevailing sentiment. He was not attired in the garb of the Rough Riders, but wore a plain cutaway coat. The brown sombrero and spurs of his boots alone marked him as the colonel of his famous regiment.

The exercises of the day were held at the fair grounds, and were presided over by A. H. Classen, chairman of the local committee of entertainment. Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, and Mayor Van Winkle, of this city, made welcoming addresses, and Mrs. N. A. Jennings, of New York, sang "The Star Spangled Banner."

The introduction of Governor Roosevelt was the signal for an extraordinary demonstration, and at times he could scarcely proceed with his address on account of the applause.

OREGON AT CHE FOO.

Washington, July 9.—The navy department infer this morning that the Oregon has arrived at Che Foo. She will start for Kure, Japan, to dock, July 10 or 12.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS

St. Paul, Minn., July 10.—Secretary Stine, of the National League of Republican Clubs, who is now here to remain until after the convention next week, has received assurances of attendance from so many clubs that he is of the opinion that this year's will be one of the largest and most successful campaigns ever held. The fact that Governor Roosevelt will be present and will speak has aroused great interest in the meeting. It will be his first formal utterance since his nomination for the vice presidency, and will be really the opening of the Republican campaign. Governor Roosevelt, who leaves New York Saturday night, will come from Chicago to this city Monday night on the special train carrying the Illinois delegates, and preparations have been completed for a big reception on his arrival here. Among others who are to be present are ex-Presidents McAlpin, Woodmansee and Tracy, Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, president of the Illinois League, is the only candidate for President thus far announced, and there has been no sign of opposition to the re-election of Secretary Stine.

THE GOLD DEMOCRATS OF MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 10.—State Chairman W. R. Shelby, of the sound money Democratic state central committee, says that it is possible that action may be taken toward the placing of another independent ticket in the field in this state. He condemns the Kansas City platform in unmeasured terms, and says that while there would be no immediate possibility of unwise financial legislation should Bryan be elected, the effect would be bad. The platform, he believes, is most pernicious, and Bryan one of the most dangerous men in the country. He will take no action, however, until the national committee has acted, and then if it is decided best to work independently, Michigan will be found in the front ranks in the interest of good government and sound money, just as she was four years ago.

MONTHLY REPORT ON COTTON

The Average on July 1 Lower Than for Several Years.

Washington, July 10.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on July 1 to have been 75.8, as compared with 82.5 last month, 87.8 on July 1, 1899, 91.2 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 87.9. The condition in the principal states is reported as follows: North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 74; Florida, 78; Alabama, 76; Mississippi, 64; Louisiana, 81; Texas, 78; Arkansas, 78; Tennessee, 76; Oklahoma, 82; Indian Territory, 95.

While there was some improvement during June in North Carolina, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, amounting to 3, 7 and 12 points respectively, there was a decline of 6 points in South Carolina, 7 in Louisiana, 10 in Tennessee, 13 in Arkansas, 15 in Georgia, 14 in Alabama, and 21 in Mississippi. With the exception of North Carolina, where the average condition on July 1 was 2 points above the mean of the July averages in that state for the last ten years, and Indian Territory, where the figures available for comparison cover only 3 years, the condition throughout the entire cotton belt compares unfavorably with the ten-year averages, Louisiana being 7, South Carolina and Texas 10, Arkansas 11, Tennessee 12, Georgia 13, Alabama 15 and Mississippi 24 points below their respective ten-year averages. Not only was the condition July 1 low in the cotton region as a whole the lowest July condition on record, but in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi it was the lowest in the entire period of 34 years for which records are available, while in Tennessee it was the lowest with one exception, and in South Carolina, Texas and Arkansas the lowest with two exceptions in the same period of 34 years. Excessive rains, drowning out the crop and followed by an extraordinary growth of grass and weeds are reported from almost every state, and the gravity of the situation is greatly increased by the general scarcity of labor. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas considerable areas have to be abandoned.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 7.—Bradstreet's says: Business is usually dull at this season, and this year no exception to the general rule is remarked. A review of the past six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true, are smaller by about 11 per cent than they were in the first half of 1899, but railway earnings are about 10 per cent larger, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, are the fewest reported for eighteen years back, with liabilities of failing traders the smallest with one exception, and that last year, since 1892. Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the southwest and the yield there has been very large. Copious rains in the Northwest, too, have apparently worked some improvement, judging from the more cheerful tone of advices received thence this week.

Raw cotton has been rather irregular this week. Some improvement in crop advices is to be noted, but the main interest enters in the efforts of the over-grown shortage to cover on the old crop deliveries.

Wool is dull and manufacturers are supplying only actual wants. Prices are at the lowest point reached this season in sympathy with the lower opening of the July wool sale at London, where finer grades are relatively weakest.

In manufacturing lines dullness and weakness are most marked in products of iron and steel. Talk of an effort by the great combinations to control prices in the regular industry is heard, but in the almost total lack of new business the basic material, pig iron, weakens steadily, with some authorities predicting $5 per cent reduction from present purely nominal prices, which are not attracting buyers.

What, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,018,832 bushels against 3,184,144 bushels last week, 3,758,972 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 2,728,642 bushels in 1898, 2,502,606 bushels in 1897, and 2,167,076 bushels in 1896. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,758,972 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,728,642 bushels in 1898, 2,205,606 bushels in 1897 and 2,167,076 bushels in 1896. Business failures in the United States for the week number 146, as compared with 185 last week, 136 in this week a year ago, 241 in 1898, 213 in 1897 and 219 in 1896. Business failures in Canada number 25, as compared with 38 last week, 25 in this week a year ago, 16 in 1898, 34 in 1897 and 32 in 1896.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, July 10, 1900.

A streak of dullness struck the market to-day and, under its influence, wheat broke and declined one cent from yesterday's close. The cause of the apathy was probably due to the government crop report which will be issued late this afternoon and its effect on the market. No hint has been given of the condition or acreage of wheat and, while several guesses have been made, they were useless so far as the market was concerned. Statistician Snow estimates that the report will indicate a yield of not over 467,000,000 bu., in total.

The June crop report made the spring wheat condition 87.3 and the acreage 18,205,00. There have been no state reports since that time on which a possible estimate could be made of the northwestern damage, although it has been great. A condition of 60, based on the June acreage, would mean a reduction of 80,000,000 bu., in the spring wheat yield.

The arrivals of wheat in the southwest were watched with great interest to-day, and the wheat movement, together with the crop report, were the features of the day. The movement is not heavy as yet, although the southwestern markets are getting some wheat. Nine cars of Kansas wheat were received here yesterday, and the inspection to-day showed 22 cars against 245 on the same day last year. Most of the wheat received here during the fore part of last July was old wheat.

Brad street showed a decrease of 8¼ million in the world's visible to-day, the European visible rolling up the decrease while America had a slight increase.

The corn market was unsteady. Complaints were received from Nebraska and Kansas but they had no effect on the trade. In the early session, corn looked as though it was in for a bullish day, but later a weakness developed, and it closed at the bottom. Trade was only moderate through the day. A good export demand in the early market helped it some, and the seaboard reported 100 loads taken for export to-day.

Oats were dull and quiet and rye was steady at yesterday's prices. Clover seed was absolutely dead. There was not a sale and no inquiry. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 44½c; Sept., 44½c; July, 44½c; No. 3 yellow, 45c; No. 4 yellow, 43½c; No. 3 mixed, 44c; No. 4 mixed, 42½c.

Oats—Cash, 24½c; Sept., 24⅝c; July, 24⅜c.

Rye—Cash, 59c.

Clover seed—98 prime, $5.10; '99 prime, $5.50; October, $5.90 sellers.

At Chicago

Wheat started to-day by breaking over a cent under the influence of heavy receipts at Liverpool and a break in prices at that market. September opened 1 to 1¼c under yesterday, at 80⅝c to 79⅝c, and touched 79⅛c before there was any appreciable demand. The weakness in corn was also a factor in reducing wheat values. Scalpers bought on the break and September rallied to 80¼@80⅝c, but slid o ffagain to 80c. The approach of the government report, due this afternoon, had the usual effect of restricting speculation. Final receipts were 88 cars, five of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 104 cars against 96 last week and 857 a year ago.

Cool weather in the corn belt, accompanied by unexpected rains caused a break in corn. As in wheat, there was practically no demand. Receipts were 1018 cars. September opened ¾ to 1¼c under yesterday at 42⅞ to 43⅝c, rallied to 44c and then eased again to 43⅝c, where the market straddled.

Oats acted in sympathy with the other grains, mustering a rather light trade early. September opened ⅜@⅝c down at 24⅜@24⅝c sold to 24¾c and then eased to 24⅜c. Receipts were 262 cars.

The grain break had a depressing effect on provisions market. Trade was quiet during the forenoon. September pork opened 2½c lower at $12.80 and sold off to $12.65. September lard began the session 5c down at $8.95, easing to $8.90@8.92½, and September ribs 2½c reduced at $7.07½, declining to $7.02½.

The following are the quotations from the various boards to-day:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day's July 9 Close.
Cash	83½	87½	83⅝	83⅝	84⅝
July	83½	87½	83⅝	83⅝	84⅝
August	83½	83½	83⅛	83⅛	84⅛
September	83½	83¾	83⅛	83⅛	84⅛

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July	78¾@¾	78⅞	78⅜	78⅝	79½
August	79⅜	79⅝	78⅞	79¼	80⅛
September	80⅜	80⅝	79⅝	80¼	81
Corn—					
July	43⅝	43⅝	42¾	42¾	43⅞
August	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞	43	44¼
September	43⅝	44	43⅛	43¼	44½@⅝
Oats—					
July	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	24
August	23⅞	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	24⅜
September	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	24	24½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
September	84¾	84⅞	84¼	84⅝	85⅞
July	86¼	86⅝	86	86⅛	87⅝
Corn—					
September	49¼	49½	48½	48⅝	49⅝
July	48½			48½	49